

## Kuwait revives Gulf mediation

KUWAIT (R) — The under-secretary at the Kuwait Foreign Affairs Ministry, Rashid Al Rashid, left for Moscow Tuesday, marking a new Kuwaiti initiative to end the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq, official sources said. Mr. Rashid, who will also visit Washington, will deliver messages from Kuwait's ruler Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah to Soviet leader Yuri Andropov and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Kuwaiti ambassadors will deliver similar messages to the three other permanent members of the Security Council—China, France and Britain. The contacts are part of a Kuwaiti attempt to end the 30-month-old conflict and bring the two sides to the negotiating table, the sources said.

# Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"

## King receives Saudi message

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday received a message from King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. The message was delivered to the King by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal, who arrived in Amman earlier Tuesday. Last week, the Saudi leader sent two messages to the King.

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## 'Iraqi nuclear plant was not for weapons'

WASHINGTON (R) — The Iraqi nuclear reactor near Baghdad bombed by Israel in 1981 showed no sign that Iraq was trying to develop nuclear weapons there, according to an American physicist. Israel justified its attack on the grounds that Iraq was working on a nuclear bomb to attack it. But Harvard University Physics Department Chairman Richard Wilson, writing in the March 31 issue of Nature magazine, said the "Tammuz 2" facility in Iraq was not suitable for manufacturing enough radioactive plutonium needed for weapons.

## Iraq blames Iran for Baghdad bomb

BAGHDAD (R) — Iranian agents triggered an explosion at a publishing house in Baghdad Tuesday, causing minor damage, an Iraqi interior ministry spokesman said. The Iraqi News Agency quoted the spokesman as accusing "agents of Iranian regime and their Arab allies" of causing the dawn explosion at the Al Hurriya (Freedom) publishing house. The statement did not mention casualties.

## Relatives of war dead leave for Falklands

LONDON (R) — More than 500 relatives of British servicemen killed in the Falklands war with Argentina left Tuesday to visit graves and battlefields in the islands. The 530 widows, children and other relatives left by air for Uruguay, where they will board the liner Cunard Countess for the four-day, 1,200-mile voyage to the Falklands. The cost of the trip has been paid by the government and British Airways.

## Ghali off to France, U.S. for talks

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali left Cairo for Paris and Washington Tuesday for talks on Lebanon and Middle East. Mr. Ghali will meet French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson and deliver a message to French President Francois Mitterrand from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. In Washington the minister will hold similar talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and is also expected to meet President Reagan.

## Ustinov flies to East Germany

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov left Moscow for East Berlin Tuesday on the second of an apparent series of visits to Moscow's Warsaw Pact allies. The official news agency TASS said Maj. Gen. Ustinov was heading a Soviet military delegation at the invitation of the East German Communist Party.

## Police break up Sri Lankan protests

COLOMBO (R) — Police used tear gas Tuesday to break up a demonstration in the northern Sri Lankan city of Jaffna against security law detentions. About 2,000 protesters ignored appeals to disperse and squatted in the road, police said. Tear gas was fired and the demonstrators took refuge in a church where they regrouped.

## PLO chairman expected back soon to resume talks in Amman

# Arafat off on Arab tour

By Lami K. Andoni  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat left Amman Tuesday on an Arab tour after extensive talks with His Majesty King Hussein on prospective Middle East peace efforts.

Mr. Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), held four rounds of talks with the King on joint moves to be adopted by Jordan and the PLO in Arab and international efforts to achieve a just solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

A statement issued by the Jordanian government, and carried by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said the talks were conducted in a "fraternal and constructive spirit" and that Mr. Arafat will return to Amman soon to resume the discussions.

The talks were "an extension of the previous Jordanian-Palestinian talks on issues and developments related to the Palestinian question until now," the statement said.

A PLO official said Mr. Arafat, who arrived in Kuwait from Amman Tuesday, is expected to be back in the next 48 to 72 hours after a quick tour of several Arab countries.

Imad Shakour, a close adviser to Mr. Arafat, said the PLO chairman is accompanied on his trip by the deputy commander of the PLO forces, Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad).

Mr. Shakour said that the talks held in Amman "have achieved fruitful results." But he did not elaborate on the exact nature of the outcome of the talks.

Mr. Shakour denied that there are "basic differences" between Jordan and the PLO on joint moves towards a just solution of the Palestinian problem. "Of course there are some obstacles, but the talks are aimed at overcoming them and to find formulae for future political moves," he said.

A statement made by the PLO chairman upon his arrival in Kuwait Tuesday refuted reports that there are major differences between the PLO and Jordan, Petra said. The agency said that Mr. Arafat said a joint-communique will be issued upon the conclusion of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks. Mr. Arafat said that he will meet with the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah and

will chair a meeting of the leaders of his Fateh movement (the largest Palestinian group in the PLO) to discuss the Jordanian-Palestinian talks, Petra added.

Mr. Shakour said that Mr. Arafat's quick tour will involve discussions with Arab leaders on holding either a full Arab summit or a limited summit that would include the Arab countries represented in the seven-member Arab League committee formed to follow up the implementation of a peace plan adopted at the Fez summit last September.

The summit is expected to be held in the Moroccan city of Fez in mid-April. The Arab League committee consists of representatives from Jordan, Syria, Tunisia, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Morocco and the PLO.

The team has visited the five permanent member states of the United Nations Security Council to explain the Arab peace plan, and the Arab stand on efforts for peace in the Middle East.

Mr. Arafat, in his talks with the Arab leaders, will also discuss various other important issues, including the Jordan-PLO talks, Mr. Shakour said.

The Palestinian official said that the current phase of the talks has been prolonged because of the "significance of the subjects related to the future of the Palestinian people and Jordanian-Palestinian relations."

"There are many issues that need detailed and in-depth study between the two sides before forming a joint political stand that would define our joint moves in the future," Mr. Shakour said.

Mr. Shakour, who left for Egypt Tuesday, said that he will be back in a few days.

PLO Executive Committee members Abdul Rahim Ahmad and Farouk Kaddoumi Tuesday left for Iraq, while Dr. Ahmad Sidki Al Dajani left for Cairo. All members of the Higher Jordanian-Palestinian Committee are expected to be back in Amman to resume the talks soon.



MEMORIES OF ANOTHER DAY: Argentine leader Gen. Reynaldo Bignone (left) and the three members of the ruling junta Monday attend an outdoor mass commemorating last year's

invasion of the Falkland Islands, which later fell with the British reconquest. The April 2 Argentine ceremony was put off until Monday because the date fell on Easter weekend (A.P. wirephoto)

## Mubarak urges end to Gulf war

TOKYO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, on a two-day state visit to North Korea, has called for an end to the Iraq-Iran war, the North Korean Central News Agency said Tuesday.

The agency, monitored in Tokyo, quoted Mr. Mubarak as saying in a banquet speech in Pyongyang Monday night: "It is the duty of friendly countries... to enforce a policy preventing the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war and encouraging the parties concerned to reach reasonable..."

The two sides should "put an end to the hardships of millions of people of the two countries between whom there can be no essential contradictions or conflicts of interest," he added.

Iran Monday rejected an Iraqi offer of a limited ceasefire to allow neutral experts to plug war-damaged oil wells causing pollution in the Gulf.

Mr. Mubarak arrived in Pyongyang Monday on the second leg of an Asian tour after visiting Peking. He arrived in Tokyo later Tuesday for a four-day official visit before going on to Indonesia.

Mr. Mubarak also called for self-determination for the Palestinians in their own territory.

"It is an undeniable, irrefutable, legitimate right for the Palestinian people to have the right to self-determination and the right to make their national existence in their territory," the agency quoted him as saying.

## U.N. orders probe into W. Bank poisoning

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The U.N. Security Council has asked Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to probe the outbreak of mysterious poisoning on the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

In a statement approved at a 90-minute closed-door meeting Monday, the council decided that Mr. Perez de Cuellar should "conduct independent inquiries concerning the causes and effects of the serious problem of the reported cases of poisoning."

Arab delegates have accused Israel of poisoning hundreds of Palestinians school children on the West Bank.

The secretary general discussed the illness while he was in Paris last week and the World Health Organisation has sent two medical experts to the affected areas to investigate.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar was on an official visit to Portugal Tuesday and due to leave for Dublin Wednesday.

Mr. Mubarak arrived in Pyongyang Monday on the second leg of an Asian tour after visiting Peking. He arrived in Tokyo later Tuesday for a four-day official visit before going on to Indonesia.

The council statement was issued by Jean Kirkpatrick of the United States, president for the

month.

The Israelis, who have so far failed to explain the causes of the mysterious poisoning, have denied the Arab charge.

After she read the statement, Mr. Kirkpatrick was immediately assailed by Hatem Hussaini, deputy delegate of the Palestine Liberation Organisation who accused her of having manipulated the council.

Mr. Hussaini said the agreed statement was a totally inadequate response and that a further bid might be made to debate the issue fully at the 15-nation council.

In the West Bank on Tuesday, Israeli occupying forces arrested several Palestinians and said they had proof that "political agitators" were behind the mystery illness.

Brig. Shlomo Illyia, head of the Israeli administration in the territory, said it was now clear the so-called illness was politically-incited hysteria.

Brig. Illyia told reporters arrests had been made at "several locations." Although inquiries were not complete, there was now proof that Palestinian student organisations and other political bodies were behind the illness, he added.

## Militants demand probe into Sikh deaths

NEW DELHI (R) — The militant Sikh leader in India's northern state of Punjab Tuesday demanded an inquiry by a high court judge into what he said was indiscriminate firing by police on demonstrators Monday.

Harchand Singh Longowal told reporters in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar that as many as 38 Sikh protesters had been killed by police, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said.

In parliament, the government said 20 people had died and 230 were injured in clashes between police and demonstrators. The clashes occurred during an eight-hour road blockade protest organised to press Sikh political and religious demands.

Home (Interior) Minister P.C. Sethi said 15 people were shot by police and the five others died when demonstrators stampeded during a police baton charge.

He defended the role of the police, saying they had exercised restraint and patience. They had resorted to force in the face of what he called unprovoked violence and arson at a number of places in the state.

Demonstrators blocking roads had confronted police with swords, spears and guns and had caused considerable damage to property, he said. At least 175 policemen were injured.

Mr. Longowal demanded the immediate withdrawal of units from the Central Reserve Police force, a para-military force controlled from Delhi, and said there could be fresh trouble if they were not pulled out.

## Thais seek backing against Vietnam

BANGKOK (R) — Thailand launched a diplomatic offensive against Hanoi Tuesday after a week of intense Vietnamese attacks on Kampuchean guerrillas based on the Thai-Kampuchean frontier.

There were conflicting reports that Thai forces used napalm to dislodge Vietnamese troops from Thai soil.

The Thai Foreign Ministry summoned ambassadors from more than 20 countries Tuesday and urged them to condemn Vietnam for what it called its aggression and to support Thailand in defending its sovereignty.

Senior Thai officials said two Thai fighter-bombers dropped napalm on an estimated 150 Vietnamese troops dug in on the slopes of Phnom Pra hill near the frontier Monday.

An army spokesman, however, later denied to reporters that napalm had been used.

It would be the first use in Indochina of napalm—petroleum jelly which sticks to the body of its victim and burns fiercely—since the Vietnam War ended eight years ago.

There were unconfirmed reports from the frontier region that the Vietnamese troops at Phnom Pra, a hill that Bangkok says is just on the Thai side of the ill-defined border, had Tuesday been pushed back into Kampuchea.

The Thai army rushed extra troops to the frontier region 270 kilometres east of Bangkok Tuesday.

The Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying Vietnam clearly

intended to seek a direct confrontation with Thailand by force. It accused Hanoi of cruel and barbarous liquidation of the Kampuchean people along the frontier.

"By these acts the security of Thailand and that of the entire region are being seriously threatened," it said.

However, the head of Thailand's Foreign Ministry, Permanent Secretary Asa Sarasin, told a news conference Thailand would not yet invoke its defence agreement with the United States.

"There is no need yet to ask the United States to implement its commitment under the 1954 Manila Pact. The Thai army can fully cope with the border situation by itself," he said.

## Paris expels 47 Soviet officials

PARIS (R) — France Tuesday expelled 47 Soviet diplomats and officials accusing them of systematic spying involving French military, scientific and industrial secrets.

All 47 left for Moscow with their families aboard a special Ilyushin airliner.

The Soviet embassy denounced the charges as unfounded, arbitrary and politically motivated.

The action, comparable only to the expulsion of 105 Soviet officials by Britain in 1971, plunged relations between Paris and Moscow to their lowest level since the 1950s.

France's Socialist administration broke its silence on the expulsions in a statement from the Interior Ministry an hour after the Soviet plane left for Moscow.

The statement said the French counter-espionage service, the DST, had evidence which showed "the systematic gathering of sci-

entific, technical and technological secrets, particularly in the military domain, by several agents of the Soviet secret services on French territory."

The expulsion orders had been justified by what it said was the multiplicity and seriousness of the activities conducted for the profit of that foreign power through agents usually enjoying diplomatic status.

Western diplomatic sources linked the order to recent expulsions of alleged Soviet and East European agents in Britain, Italy, Spain and other West European countries.

Information from Communist defectors had helped the Western services, the sources said.

In an apparently related incident last week, a 25-year-old archivist was charged at Meaux, west of Paris, with passing secrets to foreign agents. Press reports said he was seized as he was handing

documents to a Soviet trade official.

Informed sources said the highest-ranking of the 47 was Counsellor Nikolai Chetverikov, number three in the embassy.

Mr. Chetverikov has been described in recent French press reports as a senior intelligence officer.

The list also included the Paris bureau chief of the official Soviet news agency TASS, Oleg Shirokov, who told reporters: "I feel offended, outraged. I consider this measure an offence to the whole journalistic profession."

The expelled personnel and their families, totalling about 150, were among 2,400 Soviet residents in Paris, 700 of whom have diplomatic passports.

The number, triple the level of 10 years ago, includes embassy staff, trade officials, journalists and representatives to Paris-based United Nations organisations.

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## FEATURES

## Twiggy is back on stage

By Mark Matousek  
Reuters

NEW YORK — Twiggy is back, looking terrific and ready to tap dance her way onto Broadway in Geroge Gershwin's *My One And Only* with co-star Tommy Tune.

No longer the umbrella-thin Mod Gamine, painted like a Paisley doll, the 34-year-old Briton (Nee Leslie Hornby) has gained 20 pounds (over nine kilograms) since her modelling days — she's now up to 110 pounds (50 kilograms) — and grown her wavy blonde hair close to her waist.

"Tommy and I have been trying to get something going together for 12 years," Twiggy said in an interview with Reuters. "and when he rang me and said he wanted to do a twenties musical, I said 'ok, but I won't cut my hair.'"

Backstage at the St. James theatre, dressed in an enormous sweater, magenta headband, jeans and magenta suede boots, Twiggy surprises a visitor with her exuberance.

Her 1960s image — petite, sweet and not quite grown up, like a Nabokov nymph — leads one to expect a more reserved personality.

Nothing could be further off target. With her thick working-class accent, Twiggy attacks an interview with zest.

My One And Only, which premiered as *Funny Face* in 1927 starring Fred and Adele Astaire, has had a long hard road this trip out. After several years of trying to

mount the show, Tune finally put the package together last year with the help of some amateur producers at a cost of \$5 million and opened in Boston to torturous reviews. Peter Stone was called in to doctor up Timothy Mayer's script and the result was a completely new book with the same songs and characters.

"It's been quite exciting, actually," says Twiggy. "we get a scene a day. It's like, what's going to happen next?" She rolls her famous baby blue eyes. "We've learned two plays in eight weeks."

Twiggy, who quit modelling 12 years ago to star in Ken Russell's film *The Boyfriend* (for which she insisted Tommy Tune be hired) has been taking intensive tap dancing classes for nine months to prepare for the role. "I may not be another Margot Fonteyne, but I think I have natural movement."

"I'm not afraid of forgetting lines, but my big fear is that I'll come to a point in the dance and blank. But you just have to go on. I've made horrendous mistakes in the dances and it's funny because you just smile a lot and pick up on the fourth beat instead of the second. Half the audience doesn't know you've done it anyway."

After *The Boyfriend*, Twiggy found that modelling no longer interested her and she moved to Los Angeles to break into films in a big way.

While working on a forgettable suspense picture called *W...* for director Richard Quine, she met actor Michael Whitney and they were married four years later. In 1978, Twiggy gave birth to a daughter whom she named Carly, after Carly Simon, her favourite singer.

But Hollywood did not embrace Twiggy the way London did and she found it difficult there. "It is very hard to cross over, they're a bit scared of me. They always wanted to know if I could do an American accent and I said: 'If you want an American hire an American. If I tried an American accent, it would be atrocious.'"

One of her problems was that enormous exposure in the late 1960s has, in the 1980s, not worked to her advantage.

"Being famous in the way I'm famous can be a problem. First, I have this ridiculous name. I am perfectly willing to use my own name, but they don't want it because nobody knows who I am."

Twiggy left Hollywood to return to England with her husband and daughter where she had her own television variety show. After much prodding by her husband, Twiggy did Eliza Doolittle in *Pygmalion* for Yorkshire Television to great critical acclaim.

In October 1981, Tommy Tune, with whom she'd never lost contact, phoned to tell her that their die-hard dream of teaming up for a show was back on the drawing board. Instead of six months, the project took a year and a half to get underway.

"Stage was this thing I used to say I'd never do because of I've always had this great fear of audiences. It's the eye contact I think. If you brought 300 cameras in, it wouldn't bother me, but suddenly seeing a pair of eyes looking at me makes me shy."



Twiggy taking a break during the rehearsal of 'My One and Only' in Boston

## Spain's fishing fleet faces depletion

By Susan Roberts  
Reuters

MADRID — Spain's fishing fleet, the biggest in Western Europe and the fourth largest in the world in terms of tonnage, is luring the new Socialist government into diplomatic deep water.

Decades of uncontrolled fishing off Spanish shores and wrangles over international fishing agreements have presented Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez with a set of tangled problems.

Fishermen say the catch off Spain has been badly depleted by over-exploitation, and several of Spain's main fishing grounds — waters off Morocco, Portugal and European Community countries — are either out of bounds or in dispute.

The Moroccans, who almost daily arrest boats from Spain's Canary Islands fleet for allegedly infringing their territorial rights, want the 1,300 Spanish boats currently allowed to fish to be drastically reduced.

Spanish officials say this would halve fishing income to 15 billion pesetas (\$120 million).

A fishing agreement signed with Morocco in 1981 was due to expire on Dec. 31 last year but was extended for six months pending further negotiations.

Besides a reduction in the fleet, Morocco wants free transit of its oranges through Spain to community countries and for Moroccan residents in Spain to be made eligible for all Spanish social security benefits, Spanish officials said.

It would also like any agreement reached to be cancelled when Spain joins the Common Market, they said.

Madrid feels these concessions are too much to offer in return for a sharp reduction in fishing rights but still hopes to sign an agreement before June.

The situation with Rabat is further complicated by a dispute with Polisario guerrillas who are fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara.

In October 1980, Polisario guerrillas captured 35 Spanish fishermen in waters off the Western Sahara, saying they were violating the territorial integrity of the Western Sahara.

The guerrillas freed the fishermen after two months when Spain signed an agreement stating its support for the right of the Saharan people to self-determination — angering Morocco.

On another front, conflict turned to stalemate when negotiations on a fishing agreement with Portugal were frozen on Dec. 30 last year.

Under a 1969 pact, Portugal was given the right to fish in Spanish waters and Spain allowed to fish off Portugal's coast.

The Portuguese argue that the agreement is biased against them, considering the comparative sizes of the two fleets and the relative richness of Portuguese waters compared with Spain's.

But Spanish officials said only a reduced Spanish fleet fished in Portuguese waters for a species not normally eaten in Portugal.

The disagreement stems from a misunderstanding and Spain is ready to restart negotiations at any time, they said.

The northern Basque country and Galician fleets operating in Common Market waters have been badly hit by community regulations.

Spanish officials said the fleet have shrunk by about 15 percent over the past six years because of these rules.

Under an agreement signed earlier this month, EC licenses allowing Spanish boats to fish for hake in community waters were reduced to 111 from 114 in 1982 compared with 152 in 1977.

Spain's quota of hake, the most popular fish eaten here, was reduced to 8,300 tonnes from 8,500 tonnes last year and 14,600 tonnes in 1977.

One official commented that community officials tended to distort the picture when discussing Spanish fishing in EC waters.

He said the figure of 17,000 boats in the Spanish fleet frequently used by community officials gave an inflated impression of its capacity as 12,000 of these were relatively small vessels.

Also, Spain, which until recently did not import any fish, was buying increasingly more from the community — mainly hake — not eaten there, they added.

Its 111 licences were shared on a rota basis between 416 boats, but many boats were being scrapped because maintaining them was becoming unprofitable.

"It's impossible to keep an industry going at only a third of its capacity... at this rate, by the time Spain enters the Common Market, there won't be a fishing fleet left," an official said.

Besides renegotiating these agreements, the government intends to tighten regulations on fishing off Spain though it recognizes any such move would be unpopular.

Plans to rationalize the industry and encourage fishermen to fish less but more profitably, officials said.

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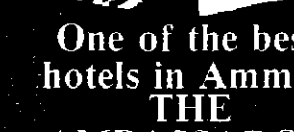
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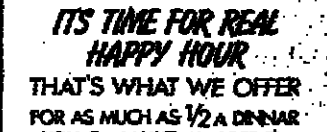
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# HOME NEWS

## JEA to construct new steam-generating station

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) has decided to construct a steam-generating station to be cooled by sea water on the Aqaba coast at a cost of JD 70 million.

Director of the Aqaba power station Abdul Wahhab Al Zu'bi said the project would be implemented in two stages. The first phase would include the construction of two steam-generating units to be cooled by sea water at an initial capacity of 130 megawatts each, to be raised in the second phase to 320 megawatts per unit.

The station, one of the biggest thermal stations in Jordan, would be established on the coast, 19 kilometres from the city of Aqaba in the direction of the Saudi border.

The area of the site is to be 587,000 square metres with a corridor linking the sea with the station to allow cooling water to reach the station.

The station will burn heavy fuel and will be supplied with fuel tanks big enough to allow the station to operate for 90 days non-stop, Mr. Zu'bi said.

The JEA has also begun implementing a project for the transmission of electric energy from Aqaba to Amman by means of 400-kilovolt lines. The installation and operation of these lines will be completed before 1986, that is before the station begins operating, he said.

Mr. Zu'bi said the aim of establishing the station is to cope with the estimated increased demand for electricity in the future especially due to industrial expansion, population growth and the rise of the average consumption of electricity.

The majority of the project will be financed by Arab and international funds, Mr. Zu'bi concluded.



**KING MEETS PREMIER:** His Majesty King Hussein visits the Prime Minister's Office Tuesday and meets Prime Minister Mudar Badran (right) and Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi (left) (Petra photo)

## Jordan working to regain occupied lands, Tarawneh tells visiting Soviet ambassador

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Tarawneh has declared that Jordan is working to regain the occupied Arab territories, foremostly Jerusalem, and for the recognition of the full rights of the Palestinian people on their national soil.

Mr. Tarawneh was speaking during his meeting Tuesday with the Jordanian-Soviet friendship delegation headed by the Deputy Chairman of the Federation of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations abroad, Evgeny Ivanov. The delegation is currently visiting Jordan to mark the celebrations of the 15th anniversary of the establishment of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society.

Speaker Tarawneh explained to the guest team the situation in the Middle East and Jordan's endeavours, under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein, to achieve a just, honourable and durable peace based on the Fez summit resolutions. He said Jordan is doing all that it could to achieve peace and stability in the area and in every part of the world, and appreciates Soviet support for the

Arabs.

Mr. Ivanov praised King Hussein's stand and the wise way in which he is tackling the issues facing the region. He said relations between the two countries are constantly improving in the economic, cultural and political fields.

Meanwhile, National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Suleiman Arar also praised the Soviet Union's support for the Arab position, when he received Mr. Ivanov and his delegation. Mr. Arar said the "Middle East area is passing through a difficult period in view of the dangerous Zionist onslaught against its peoples." "The area is existing in an atmosphere of anxiety as a result of Israel's continuous aggression and recurrent threats against the Arab countries and peoples. We believe that supplying Israel with all its means of military and ma-

terial strength is the direct cause for its hardline position," Mr. Arar said.

"The invasion of an Arab country, the occupation of its capital and domination of its people can in no way make for a calm area. If Israel is not deterred by force, its expansionist and aggressive ambitions will stop at no limit," he said.

Speaker Arar said that establishing a just peace in the area would leave a positive impact on the whole world, but failure to establish peace would turn the area into a powder keg, and this would affect peace in the world.

"Jordan, under the leadership of King Hussein, appreciates the Soviet Union's support for its just national issues, particularly the Palestinian issue. Jordan's stand is based on achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the area, not the kind of peace which is based on force, hardline attitudes and fair compromises," speaker Arar told the Soviet delegation.

Mr. Ivanov said the Soviet Union will continue its firm support for all just Arab issues and the struggle of the Arab peoples to liberate the occupied territories.

## International conference on Jordan's history, archaeology opens



Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Ma'an Abu Nuwar Tuesday deputises for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan in reading out the opening speech to the Second International Conference on the History and Archaeology of Jordan (Petra photo)

prehensive land use strategies. Regional planning is aimed at alleviating the pressures on the greater Amman area and countering the "imbalance that threatens the demographic and economic structure of the country."

He asked the conferees: "What are the factors which have influenced the development of ancient sites such as Amman and Petra and have led to their present conditions of over-urbanisation in one area and sparse population in the other? We, actually, need to learn from you some of the lessons of the past so as to prepare for the future."

### Jordan Valley

He pointed to the Jordan Valley as an example of "an opportunity to carry out a comprehensive, balanced development programme with due consideration to environmental factors."

Tuesday's afternoon session included the delivery of the first three of the 36 papers that will be presented during the six-day conference. Professor Denis Baly of Kenyon College, Ohio, U.S.A., talked about "the Nature of Environment, with Special Relation to the Country of Jordan."

Dr. Nu'man Shehadeh of the University of Jordan talked about "The Climate of Jordan, Past and Present," and Dr. Bryan Nelson of the University of Aberdeen, United Kingdom, spoke about "The Wild Life of Azraq: A Case Study."

The following are major excerpts from Prince Hassan's speech.

By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A distinguished gathering of over 250 international scholars, archaeologists, Jordanian officials and prominent personalities Tuesday morning launched at the Amra Hotel the Second International Conference on the History and Archaeology of Jordan, following up on the first such meeting that took place at Oxford University two years ago.

After a welcoming statement by Department of Antiquities Director Dr. Adnan Hadidi and opening remarks by Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Ma'an Abu Nuwar, Mr. Abu Nuwar deputised for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan in reading out the speech that was to be delivered by the Crown Prince, under whose

patronage the conference is being held.

Prince Hassan ventured that Jordan could be described as "the place where the mandates of heaven, history and geography meet," and noted that the people of Jordan are the product of interactions over the ages.

"As we look at ourselves today," he said, "we see our roots extending to the beginning of human civilisation."

### Contemporary challenges

He noted that the theme of the conference, the environment of Jordan in geography and history, was relevant to contemporary challenges, particularly in view of Jordan's attempt to develop regional planning efforts while being handicapped by the lack of com-

to heaven, to his fellow man and to his land. We do not have to go far surveying the terrain around us to find glowing examples of this vigorous activity.

### Product of interactions

The people of Jordan are the product of these interactions over the ages. As we look at ourselves today, we see our roots extending to the beginning of human civilisation. Many a force has assumed control of this land and the succession of peoples and civilisations has left its certain marks, but, let us be sure about this; each civilisation learned from its predecessor and each culture benefited to varying degrees from what others had to offer. A clear example of this is the way in which Islamic civilisation has interacted and benefitted in a spirit of tolerance, from other world civilisations and has had in turn, contributed to the progress of humanity.

Furthermore, this land is in the region where the monotheistic religions appeared and then spread to the various corners of the earth. Thus, it is safe to say that the environment of Jordan has had its strong impact farther afield from Jordan itself.

### Crossroads of continents

It is fair to say, that the geography of Jordan has played an important role in determining the history of the country. Being at the crossroads of three continents, almost each of the great civilisations which flourished in the nearby regions, has left its impact on the country as a whole. From another aspect, variations in geography within the country itself, have influenced the patterns of human activity throughout the ages and the amount of geographical diversity in this country is quite sizeable. Location, climate and natural resources have influenced the distribution of human settlement and production. It would be quite interesting to study the factors which influenced the

rise, prosperity and decline of these human settlements including the patterns of land use, urbanisation, migration and water resources.

### Urban sprawl

At the present time, Jordan is feeling the negative effects of the absence of comprehensive land use. The growing urban sprawl and the loss of rich agricultural lands are clear manifestations of this situation. There are attempts to draw comprehensive regional plans for the country, which was divided into several regions. The basic objective of regional planning is to promote social and economic activities throughout the country and to lessen the increasing pressure on Amman, which has become the predominant city of unequal magnitude in Jordan.

This phenomenon is due partly to the large size of rural-urban migration. Urban life obviously has its attractions but this imbalance threatens the demographic and economic structure of the country.

It is also interesting to note the large size of migration from Jordan to the neighbouring oil states of the Arabian Peninsula. Jordan now has well over 40 per cent of its work force in these countries. As you are well aware, our region had seen demographic flows of similar intensities in the past, but the direction in the present case is reversed.



Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Tarawneh Tuesday receives a Soviet delegation in Jordan to mark the anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet-Jordanian friendship society (Petra photo)

## Rating scale examines child behavioural problems

By Afifah A. Kaloti  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A Jordanian academic has applied an American rating scale to identify the behavioural problems of children in Jordanian primary schools.

Based on the Devereux Elementary School Behaviour (DESB) rating scale, a cross cultural study has been conducted by a lecturer in the department of psychology in the college of education at the University of Jordan.

Dr. Khawla Yahya, who was awarded her Ph.D. in special education in 1982 from Michigan State University U.S.A., said that the fact the Jordanian society is just beginning to meet the needs of disturbed children, a measure of disturbed behaviour in the classroom could be a useful tool.

The aim of the study is to arrive at an Arab concept of "comparison and measurement" of standards that can be obtained by applying the system here, before

comparing the results with data collected in the U.S.A., where the DESB rating scale has also been applied, Dr. Yahya said.

She added that the new instrument is intended to serve as an initial step leading to what she calls "diagnosing management" that can be employed in special education. Asked why the DESB instrument in particular was selected to be used in her study, Dr. Yahya said, "this instrument was chosen due both to its ease of use and to the fact that it can be administered and scored by teachers."

Moreover, she added, the DESB can provide information on 11 dimensions of overt behaviour which are immediately relevant to conduct in the classroom. "The rating scale includes 47 different items, 44 of which are grouped into the 11 factors, with three additional items that don't contribute to a factor score complete the scale, and no item occurs in more than one factor," she explained.

These factors are listed, Dr.

Yahya said, as: classroom disturbance; inattention; disrespect; defiance; external blame; achievement anxiety; external reliance; comprehension; inattentive-withdrawn; irrelevant-responsiveness; creative initiative, and the need for closeness to the teacher.

She said that these items are rated on either a five-point scale, which measures the frequency of a type of behaviour, or on a seven-point scale measuring the degree of intensity of the behaviour. Reporting on her experiment in Jordan, Dr. Yahya said, that the DESB rating scale was applied to 603 Amman government primary school children of both sexes, from the first elementary class through to the sixth grade. "Of each grade level, approximately 100 students were tested in addition to 12 special cases that have been singled out by teachers as having behavioural problems in class," she said.

"The results obtained by applying the DESB instrument to the Jordanian sample of students were broadly similar to those acquired by applying the same instrument on an American group under similar conditions controlled by similar factors," Dr. Yahya said.

Furthermore, she said, the two groups displayed similar degrees of learning abilities, especially in reading and mathematics, "though a relatively higher standard of response appeared among Jordanian children," she observed.

Dr. Yahya explained that the fact that the Jordanian sample manifested a higher degree of knowledge acquisition reflects the Jordanian teachers' sensitivity towards their students' patterns of behaviour and "indicates that these teachers view juvenile misbehaviour more seriously than their American colleagues and therefore select more conspicuous patterns for their experiments and consequently reap a different assessment."

Also, she said, the intercorrelations between the various factors on the DESB rating scale and the higher degree of learning obtained by the Arab exp-



Dr. Khawla Yahya

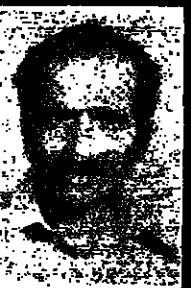
erimental group, demonstrates the teachers' good detection of children's behavioural problems, which is eventually reflected in the resulting estimates.

Dr. Yahya pointed out that the consistent sex differences which appeared in the American experiment were not found in the Jordanian sample. "Male and female behaviour in Jordan appeared to be similar," she said.

Referring to the 12 special cases identified by teachers, they "tend to have DESB factor scores which fall outside the range of 'normal' on a profile developed from the DESB Jordan sample data."

The pattern of results for this Arabic translation of the DESB appears to replicate in many ways the results that have been obtained with the U.S. version of the scale, she said. These findings are seen as supporting further development of the standardisation data for the Jordan population using this Arabic translation, she observed. Dr. Yahya finally urged the adoption of the DESB rating instrument for the assessment of behavioural problems in all Arab primary schools.

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## Israel's big lie

ISRAEL'S official explanation that politically-motivated hysteria has led to the outbreak of sicknesses among Palestinians on the West Bank is absurd, to say the least. How come a number of Israelis have also come down with the same symptoms which have afflicted hundreds of Palestinian schoolgirls in Jenin, Hebron and Beit Jalla during the past two weeks?

Israeli officials had only to realise this fact, among others of course, to discover their own big lie. Now, the head of the Israeli so-called civil administration in the West Bank claims that Palestinian student organisations and other political bodies are behind spreading the illness. He does not even care to say how. Typical of the Israeli occupiers—isn't it?

If Arab charges that Israel was deliberately poisoning or gassing the schoolgirls in order to force further Arab emigration from the occupied territories are not 100 per cent accurate, they must be very close to the truth, judging by the systematic Israeli policy over the years to expel the rest of Palestinians from their lands and homes. At least, there is the distinct possibility that Jewish fanatics may have been responsible for the outbreak of the sicknesses that could not be discounted either. And who would know the difference between the Israeli prime minister and those fanatics, anyway?

In any case, the United Nations and other world bodies have already started, or have been requested to start, independent investigations into this latest episode of Palestinian suffering in the Israeli-occupied territories. As Arabs, and the whole world, await the outcome of these investigations, let us not forget that Palestinians, not only those living on the West Bank and Gaza and not only those who have been poisoned and are lying in hospitals right now, need support that goes beyond new U.N. resolutions and more words, but most of all support that will help them keep their land and regain their rights. Those who steadfast deserve the best.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Israel's grand design

While lobbying is underway at the U.N. for a discussion of the Israeli crimes of mass poisoning and attacks on Islamic shrines in the occupied Arab territories, we should remember that stopping such forms of terrorism cannot be done simply by appealing for self-restraint—the traditional appeal which the Security Council usually makes after every Israeli violation.

We should also make the point that the mass poisoning committed against the Palestinians is a prelude to further more horrible crimes Israel intends to carry out in other parts of the world which will then be blamed on a Palestinian reaction to Israel's crimes.

Israel is seeking to create a state of panic and to exploit it to distort the Palestinian and Arab image in the world. It then wants to turn Western public against the Palestinians forcing them to retract their recent, most positive statements.

Needless to say, Zionism would not hesitate to commit any crime, even if some of its victims are Jews, as long as it could achieve its criminal objectives. The Security Council should realise this and appreciate that the Palestine Liberation Organisation wants to convene the council to publicise the issue and draw to the world's attention Israel's plans before they are implemented.

### Al Dustour: Joint Arab action holds key

Jordan has always affirmed the significance of joint Arab action, because all previous disasters have occurred because of the lack of Arab unity, and an awareness of the enemy's strategy. Jordan has always affirmed the uniqueness of the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship, because Jordan and the PLO are acting together politically in order to free the occupied territories and its residents.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat has said that the future of the Palestinian people depends on what the Arabs as a whole decide. This means that, while the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, it does not monopolise the responsibility for and burden of pan-Arab action vis-a-vis the Palestinian issue. Any Jordanian-Palestinian agreement on coordination or joint action is not a goal in itself, but a means to achieve the goal. Consequently, the Arabs should support such agreement to help the Jordanians and Palestinians attain their objectives. The forthcoming Arab summit should also reach a consensus, exactly like the Fez summit did, to remove all obstacles blocking the way to joint Arab action.

The road to peace is a long and thorny one. But only unified Arab action can prompt all concerned, particularly the United States, is to shouldering its responsibilities and taking the necessary action.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Amman talks primary

Despite the many expectations which preceded and accompanied the meetings of the Jordanian-Palestinian leaderships in Amman, the most consistent factor remains that the aim of the talks is to discuss the future of the occupied territories and its residents. The current phase is directed at salvaging the cause, particularly as Israel is using systematically trying to undermine the Palestinian cause and execute a new fait accompli, after which it would be futile to talk about a political solution of the issue or to regain the occupied territories.

This is why the meetings of the Jordanian and Palestinian leaders are very significant in terms of the results which could be reached. The aim of the Amman meetings is to free the occupied territories

# Shultz looks back on the tragedy of 1983

By Michael Adams

LONDON — In this first extract from the memoirs of George Shultz, whose publication in May 1988 coincides with the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the state of Israel, the former U.S. Secretary of State looks back on the events of 1983 in the Middle East and analyses the reasons for the failure of the United States to prevent the annexation by Israel of the West Bank and the subsequent expulsion of several hundred thousand Palestinians.

In that spring of 1983, I was well aware that time was running out on us. We had set ourselves the objective of getting the Israelis to withdraw from the Lebanon, along with the Syrians and the remaining PLO contingents, so as to clear the way for a final attempt to negotiate a solution to the Palestinian problem.

The Reagan plan, which I had helped to prepare and which we had put forward in the previous September, called for an Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza and the establishment there of a self-governing Palestinian entity in association with King Hussein's regime in Jordan. The Israelis had strongly opposed our ideas and all of us in Washington were conscious that they would do everything they could to frustrate them.

In particular, it had become clear to us that while they completed their colonisation of the

West Bank they were intent on postponing for as long as possible their withdrawal from Lebanon. For six months talks had been going on between the Israelis and the Lebanese, with ourselves playing an active role from the sidelines, to reach an agreement on the conditions for an Israeli withdrawal. But they were getting nowhere and the Israelis were obviously playing for time, alternately putting forward and then withdrawing a series of proposals which were plainly unacceptable to the Lebanese.

And as weeks and months slipped by without any progress on this front, on the other front in the West Bank hardly a week passed without the establishment of another Israeli settlement on land seized from the Palestinian Arabs, who were becoming desperate.

## Deceitful behaviour

The president was annoyed by what he saw as this deceitful behaviour on the part of the Israelis and we had many long discussions about the course we should follow. Reagan had put his own personal authority behind the Reagan plan. At my suggestion, he had publicly called for a halt to the building of new settlements, reversing his earlier stand on this crucial question.

He was aware that in going ahead with them Begin was deliberately humiliating him; and he was sensitive to the argument that

since the settlements were being built with money provided by the United States, the Arabs were bound to suspect that we had privately authorised the Israelis to go ahead with building them.

In short, the president felt that America's good faith and his own were at stake; and this was important, because we needed the good will of the Arabs if the Reagan plan was to have any chance of success. We were anxious to persuade King Hussein to come to the negotiating table and to do so both on his own behalf and on behalf of the Palestinians. To succeed, we had to win his confidence.

The King was not unwilling, but he had made it plain to us that he could only agree if we put a stop to the building of the Israeli settlements; and even then we could see that it was unrealistic to expect him to deal directly with the Israelis while they were occupying half of the Lebanon and showed no sign of withdrawing.

## Out of Lebanon

So the first necessity was to get the Israelis out of Lebanon and here we reached a critical point in March 1983. The president told me to get the Israeli foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, over to Washington and explain to him that we must have an early agreement about an Israeli withdrawal. That was the essential starting point for all our plans for a

wider Middle East settlement and without it we could expect no progress at all.

I spent the best part of 12 hours with Shamir on March 13 and 14, and I could not get him to budge. When I told the president this, he said he would see him himself and they met at the White House on March 15. But when I had a final meeting with the Israeli later that day, his attitude was unchanged. Shamir was not an especially graceful diplomat. He claimed that the Israelis were ready to withdraw once the security of their northern border was assured; but when the president said that he had already promised to guarantee that security and that in any case it was obvious to everyone that there was no threat to Israel from any quarter in view of Israel's overwhelming military strength, the foreign minister was evasive. It was clear both to the president and to myself that his government was determined to dig in its toes.

This faced us with a dilemma. If we wanted — and we did want — to pursue the Reagan plan and bring the Arabs to the negotiating table, we must first get the Israelis out of the Lebanon. But we could not achieve this without getting tough with the Israelis; and if we did that, we could expect a confrontation with the pro-Israeli lobby in Congress, just as the first shots were being fired in the 1984 presidential election campaign. It

was a tough decision and before taking it we had to consider the following facts.

## West Bank

First, Israel's main objective in staying in the Lebanon was to put off any discussion about the future of the West Bank. Second, if nothing was done to prevent it, the effective annexation of the West Bank and Gaza would soon be complete. Third, when that point was reached, all chance of negotiation with even the most moderate Arabs would be lost. Fourth, the resulting instability would threaten the security of those Arab governments which had put their faith in the United States. Fifth, this blow to our prestige and to America's good name would endanger Western interests throughout the Middle East.

And there was a further consideration. We were receiving from various sources, including our own embassy in Tel Aviv and the governments of our European allies, disturbing accounts of the situation in the West Bank, where Jewish extremists seemed to be getting out of hand. There were almost daily reports of the intimidation of the Palestinian inhabitants by armed settlers, and the Israeli authorities seemed either powerless or unwilling to restrain them.

## Mass expulsion

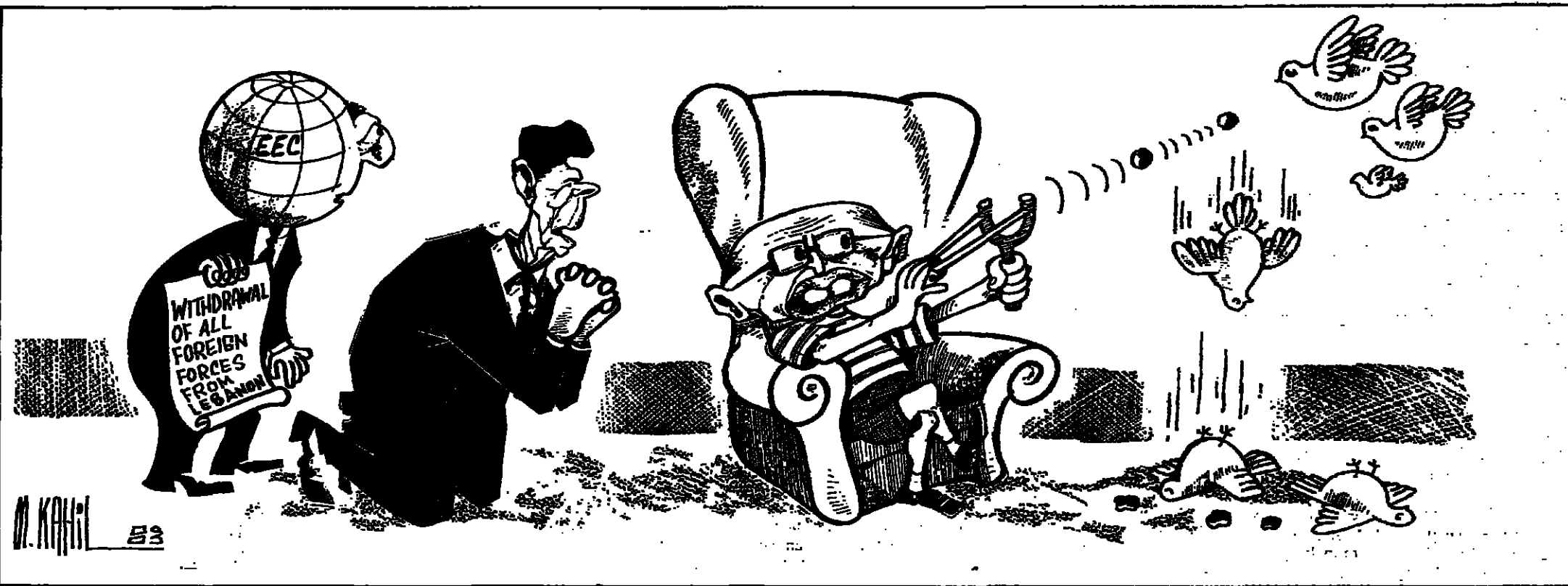
In particular, there was one

report which at the time we made the mistake of disregarding, although it came from an Israeli source and was remarkably circumstantial. It told us — the thought of it has haunted me ever since — that there were plans on foot to enforce a mass expulsion of the Palestinians from the West Bank, and that these plans had the backing of certain leading figures in the Israeli political and military establishment.

The facts by themselves were dangerous enough. Coming on top of them, these reports (which were even finding an echo in the newspapers) convinced us that a crisis was imminent and that we had to take a fundamental decision on which much would depend. Either we must confront the Israelis and insist that they fall in with our plans — which would mean, first of all, an early withdrawal from the Lebanon — or else we must resign ourselves to the defeat of the Reagan plan and the collapse of our whole design for the restoration of peace in the Middle East, with all the dangers that this would entail for both Arabs and Israelis and for our own interests as well.

During those anxious days in March 1983 we had some intense and often bitter arguments about the action we should take.

— Arab News, Jeddah



## No such single massive deflationary dose in Europe since Harold Wilson

# France faces a time of austerity and sacrifices

By David Housego

PARIS — There was a smile of almost triumphant satisfaction on the face of the official at the Elysee. "Now," he said "you see the shape of Socialist rigour."

The economic package of March 25, sucking Ffr 65 billion (\$8.97 billion) or the equivalent of almost 2 per cent of Gross National Product (GNP) out of domestic demand, left no doubt at least of President Mitterrand's courage. There has not been such a single massive deflationary dose among the major governments of Western Europe since the 1966 measures of Mr. Harold Wilson's Socialist government in Britain.

The most difficult part of the two years of hard slog that now awaits the French is that once again they will be rowing against the tide. In 1981 the government pumped the equivalent of 1 per cent of GNP into the economy in an attempt to reflate it at a moment when the rest of the industrialised world was slipping back into recession. Now just as there are signs of recovery in the United States, Germany and Britain, the French economy will dip to virtually zero growth instead of the 2 per cent planned in this year's budget. And its rate could turn negative.

Taxes, which are falling elsewhere, will be going up in France. Unemployment, which the government has managed to stabilise over the last year, seems certain now to rise. French living standards, which have risen almost uninterrupted through the last 30 years of prosperity, will now decline — a drop of 0.5-1 per cent in real disposable incomes on official calculations.

The French tourist abroad, with only Ffr 2000 a year in his pocket to spend, will suffer the same humiliations that the British on a £50 travel allowance used to face in watching hotels and restaurants

1981, is now preparing to face the bill. The government's calculation is that belt tightening now will leave the economy stronger in time for the next major electoral test in 1986 (the National Assembly elections).

But over the next two years of difficult recuperation, it will also inevitably leave France one of the weaker of the major economies, threatened internally by the possibility of social upheavals like those which in the past have accompanied unpopular measures. The package may also make her externally a more fractious partner in Europe and more aggressive in the defence of her interests.

The central gamble in M. Mitterrand's strategy is that he can win the support of unions and labour for measures that they would never have accepted from the previous government of Prime Minister Raymond Barre. The economic package was designed very much with this in mind.

Instead of raising social security contributions to plug the deficit in the social security budget, which would have hit wage earners uniformly, the government chose a 1 per cent rise in income tax with exemptions for the lowest paid. This falls most heavily on those in the highest bracket. Equally the new "forced" loan, payable in May and equivalent to 10 per cent of 1982 income tax payments, touches most the wealthy and those on middle incomes.

Other factors work in the government's favour. The French unions have been chastened by the massive rise in unemployment that they have seen in Britain, West Germany and the U.S. They have no wish to swap M. Mitterrand for a government of the right.

But M. Mitterrand's gamble is by no means won. Both the pro-Socialist CFDT union and the Communist-led CGT (the largest

wage settlements next year to 4-5 per cent in line with the inflation target.

The unions have jibbed at this year's 8 per cent pay guidelines and workers at the Renault car group have already won a pace-setting 10 per cent award.

## Social security

Also on the agenda are discussions with employers and unions over the financing of social security expenditures — a euphemism for the government's belief that France can no longer afford its existing level of welfare benefits — and the issue of the 35-hour week.

The risk of social explosion — it is unwise in France to forget the upheavals of 1968 or the violence with which steel workers in Lorraine attacked M. Barre's plant closure plans in 1978 — comes not only from the working class. There is a whole spectrum of retailers, blue-collar workers, executives, doctors, dentists, lawyers and self-employed businessmen who already have demonstrated their indignation at Socialist measures and who are the natural recruiting ground for "Poujadist" style movements or the damoguerie of M. Jacques Chirac's RPR.

They will also be hit by a further planned squeeze on their margins to reduce inflation. Indicative of their bitterness and anger was the telegramme which M. Edouard Leclerc, head of the Leclerc supermarket chain, sent the president on the day of the new measures. This called on Frenchmen to boycott the "forced" loan and "to take out all their cash from the banks before the government steals it."

Added to all this is the fact that rising unemployment has for the first time brought race hatred to the surface in France as reflected in the ugly campaigns against

cost. And M. Mitterrand sets off on this road with the authority of his government much weakened.

Over the weeks of uncertainty — as the administration wrestled with the problems of an electoral rebuff, the devaluation of the franc and its future in the European Monetary System, the shift in economic policy and a reshuffle of the cabinet — the government has seemed divided and uncertain about which direction to take.

M. Mitterrand likes to create the impression of man unburied by the pressure of events. Instead he has seemed a rather isolated, ashen figure, closeted in the Elysee, and finding it difficult to maintain his moorings in a turbulent cross-current of monetary and political pressures that seems to have caught him by surprise.

M. Pierre Mauroy, reappointed as prime minister, will not live down easily the warm-hearted bravado with which before the elections he told Frenchmen that there would not be another devaluation, the most of the economic indicators were good, that "the major problems" were behind us and that the government had no austerity package up its sleeve.

But M. Mitterrand has at least been able to build as broad a consensus around a deflationary package basically distasteful to the left as is possible. He got the communists to accept it, with M. George Marchais, the party leader, swallowing this 180 degree turn in policy and proclaiming publicly that "the path chosen is good." The communists retain four posts in the government — M. Mitterrand never had any intention of kicking them out as the unity of the left remains as important to him as it did when he founded the Socialist Party in 1971.

## Radicals fell

than M. Jacques Delors, the increasingly powerful finance minister, who assures the credibility of the package abroad.

Even so the Socialist Party is clearly in an unhappy state, its leaders at odds, and with much of the Socialist programme of two years ago buried by the recession (M. Jean Pierre Chevènement, its author and the former minister of industry, is now out of the government). Nor is there any agreement on what should replace it.

The risk that M. Mitterrand will allow himself to be blown off course remains. But there are equally powerful factors holding the government to the wheel. The administration is now fully aware that anti-inflationary policies take time to show results and that the British, Germans and Americans have been at it for three to four years. They are sensitive to the charge that Socialist governments in France have no record of successful economic management and that they need to change this.

Most important of all is the risk that with the foreign exchange reserves exhausted, continued borrowing at last year's pace would deliver them up to the IMF. For any government in France that almost certainly spells death.

The new programme certainly sets some tough targets. Cutting the trade deficit from Ffr93 billion last year to about Ffr45 billion this year will be difficult — the cumulative deficit for the first two months is already Ffr17 billion — but not impossible. The official calculation is that the country can shed Ffr25 billion of the deficit as a result of the reduction in domestic demand, Ffr15 billion by bringing the economic growth rate below that of West Germany and Ffr5 billion from the lower cost of oil.

The inflation target will be harder to meet if only because it will require bringing wage rates next year down to 4.5 per cent which

West Germany — the government needs to find an adjustment mechanism that does not put its political prestige at stake.

Far more problematic is whether the economic strategy will succeed in restoring the competitiveness of French industry. The immediate impact will be to dampen output and thus add to overheads and costs. It remains to be seen whether the new Minister of Industry, M. Laurent Fabius, will still follow the policy of propping up "lame ducks" or allow more redundancies in the steel, coal and paper industries.

The private sector, meanwhile, is already looking for substantial relief from its heavy tax and social security obligations. Overall, these are now a massive 45 per cent of GNP.

In public the opposition leaders are rubbing their hands at the latest twist in events. They see a number of necessary measures that would have been difficult for them to put through and which will make the left unpopular.

They also believe that a Socialist-Communist coalition cannot in the last resort satisfy both the demands of the financial markets and their own rank and file. Hence the quiet whispering campaign within the RPR that the government will have no choice but to call early legislative elections if it is to avoid street demonstrations.

In wider European terms, M. Mitterrand has now made clear France's commitment within the EMS. But clearly a weaker France is going to be a more difficult community partner. M. Delors linked French demands over the realignment to demands for a tougher EEC external commercial policy towards the U.S. and Japan, resolving the Community disputes over agriculture and greater industrial co-operation.

M. Mitterrand also made clear



# Turkey's politicians jostle at the starting line

By Metin Munir

ISTANBUL — Despite the fact that Turkey held the post-war Western European record for coups, political imprisonment, hangings and assassinations, politics remains the country's only profession from which no one wishes to retire.

At the age of 101, Mr. Celal Bayar, the former right-wing president who barely escaped the gallows after the 1960 coup and spent several years in jail, is the world's oldest active politician and continues to wield considerable influence.

Mr. Süleyman Demirel, his spiritual heir, holds a different kind of record: he was overthrown by the army in 1971 and again in 1980 when the current military regime was established. Undaunted, he is fighting a silent battle to regain political power.

Mr. Demirel is not the exception but the norm. All politicians in the parliament which the generals abolished on Oct. 12, 1980 want to return and all the parties which the generals abolished want to come back to life. There is not a single former politician who has declared that he wants to retire and write his memoirs.

Even people who have gained prominence since the coup are beginning to come out and say that they want to continue their political careers when democracy is restored.

Most prominent among these "greens," as one observer labelled them, underlying their inexperience and newness, is Mr. Turgut Ozal, the former deputy prime minister and architect of the country's successful economic

recovery programme. Mr. Ozal resigned last July when he lost the confidence of the army.

He has declared that "if the conditions are right" (although he refuses to say what the conditions are) he would form his own party and make a bid for power so as to complete his free market-oriented economic reform programme.

Mr. Ozal returned to Turkey last month (February) after spending about three months in the U.S. where he underwent a slimming course at a Houston hospital. He lost 67 lbs in less than two months and, although he still weighs 291 lbs, looks remarkably slim to people who knew him when he was in government.

The soft-spoken, bespectacled, dapper economist received a hero's welcome in the press on his return and his diet (meat or fish daily, plus vitamin pills, salt and potassium and washed down by water or sugarless decaffeinated coffee or tea) became more famous in Turkey than Jane Fonda's Workout Book.

Although the politicians are gathering in the political arena it is still of course not known when the race will start or what sort of race it will be. When the generals dissolved the political parties and seized their property, about 100 former political leaders, like ex-premiers Demirel and Bulent Ecevit, his social democratic rival, were banned from politics for 10 years.

Less well-known former politicians can re-enter parliament but are prevented from playing a prominent role in new political parties for five years.

In a national referendum last November an overwhelming majority voted to install General

Kenan Evren, the chief of staff, as president for seven years.

New elections are to be held either in the autumn of 1983 or, at the latest, in the spring of 1984, depending on the speed with which the appointed consultative assembly drafts new laws covering political parties and elections and assuming no major adverse international developments occur.

Most people expect or at least hope that elections will be held this year. The consultative assembly has completed work on the political parties law and has sent the draft legislation of Gen. Evren's National Security Council. The council will put the finishing touches to the draft and issue it as law. There is also speculation that the council will extend the list of people who are to be banned from politics. The final major legislation on the agenda of the consultative assembly is now the election law.

Although politics is still banned, political activity has gained in intensity and political gossip is getting to be as soupy as the smog embracing Ankara, said to be the thickest in the world.

Plans are afoot to revive the two big parties, Mr. Demirel's pro-private enterprise Justice Party (J.P.) and Mr. Ecevit's social democrat Republican Peoples Party (R.P.P.), under new names. In both camps efforts are being made to find formulae which will bring this rebirth without creating splinter groups which could lead to weakness at the polls.

So far, the efforts seem unlikely to be successful. Many people want to lead the new parties and even more want to determine who the new leaders are.

Mr. Bayar is said to favour

Admiral Bulent Ulusu, the prime minister, as the new leader of the right. So, it is said, do the ruling generals. Mr. Demirel, on the other hand, rumoured to be against Admiral Ulusu, wanting the job himself. Mr. Ozal is reported to be opposed to all formulae except one which will give him the top

job. Admiral Ulusu reportedly says that he will form a new party if he can ensure the support of "moderate elements" in both the RPP and the J.P.

In the social democratic camp, things are even more confused. Mr. Ecevit is refusing to name a successor or even to be involved

with preparations to set up a new party.

No-one is bothering to speculate about the once powerful extreme left or extreme right or the pro-Islamic movement. The new constitution does not permit such currents.

It is not easy to predict what the

future has in store for Turkish politics because of the important unknown element: The army, which continues to hold all legislative and executive power.

What the army says goes, and its attitude towards the crucial legislation on the conduct of elections and the behaviour of political par-

ties has not yet been revealed. Politics may remain the nation's favourite pastime, but nothing will happen before the army sets the rules and tells everyone what they are.

— Financial Times news features



Armed soldiers question passers-by as political tension increases in Istanbul.

## French language: A key element in Canada's leadership battle

By Paul Majumder

OTTAWA — An 11-man fight is on for leadership of Canada's Conservative Party and, judging by the opinion polls, the winner will be the next prime minister.

The candidates are furiously campaigning for support among the 3,200 Tory delegates who will decide the party's fate at a leadership convention here in June. But the whole battle could be decided on one question — who speaks the best French.

In this great patchwork quilt of a country, divisions abound between East and West, French and English.

The Liberals have ruled for 19 of the last 20 years by maintaining a solid power base in Eastern Canada's industrial heartland and constantly courting the six million voters in French-speaking Quebec.

After 14 years in office, Pierre Trudeau, totally at ease in both English and French, is now the longest-serving prime minister in NATO.

Now aged 63, he has said he will step down before the next election

in early 1985, but political commentators say he could be tempted to run again if Joe Clark emerges top in the Conservative contest.

Mr. Clark, who briefly interrupted Trudeau's reign with a nine-month stint in 1979, seemed to have an unassailable lead in opinion polls as people voiced discontent over high inflation, rocking unemployment and falling productivity in Canada's worst recession for 50 years.

But then in January, Mr. Clark's star abruptly lost its glitter at the Winnipeg Conservative Party convention when he won only 66 per cent in a crucial vote of confidence in his leadership.

Mr. Clark, convinced he could not run a bickering party that constantly criticised his parliamentary performance, decided to call for a full-scale leadership battle.

Newspaper editorials praised his courage but scoffed at the Conservative Party, "which usually shoots itself in the foot but this time aimed even higher."

Their impressive 18 per cent lead over the Liberals in opinion polls promptly shrank to 11 per cent.

But the latest Gallup Poll sho-

wed the Conservatives were backed by 45 per cent of the voters compared with 34 per cent for the Liberals, still a healthy enough margin to bring the Tories out of the political wilderness.

But now party differences are out in the open as candidate after candidate announces his leadership bid.

Mr. Clark is the only contender known outside Canada, but Montreal business tycoon Brian Mulroney, a glamorous Kennedy-like figure despite his lack of parliamentary experience, could be the next man in the limelight.

The bilingual Mulroney, who ran third to Mr. Clark in the last leadership race in 1981, is confident he can swing the phalanx of Quebecois delegates behind him.

But Mr. Clark, from the western province of Alberta, could still be a fearsome rival. A self-taught linguist, his theme is that after seven years' political experience he is the man to unite Canada's 24 million people.

Other leading contenders from the parliamentary ranks are finance critic Michael Wilson, Newfoundland John Crosbie and former Toronto Mayor David Crombie. But none of them is at

ease in French.

"You can no more be qualified to lead a country that is one quarter Francophone without competency in French than you could be qualified to run a country that was one quarter black and refuse to address that portion of the population," one Canadian columnist wrote.

Candidates are now crisscrossing the country courting support. Top contenders are seeking in the early stages to "present the leadership race as a contest among well-disposed brothers," the Toronto Globe and Mail said.

A brother could be vital if the contest, as expected, runs into a second ballot and backers are needed.

Mr. Clark and Mr. Mulroney head into battle as favourites while the Liberals, happily watching rivals air differences in public, sit back and ponder the question that only one figure can answer in his own unpredictable way.

Then a leadership race could start up as Liberal hopefuls like Energy Minister Jean Chretien and former Finance Minister John Turner pitch their hats into a ring filled for so long by Pierre Trudeau.

## European Commission proposes measures to bolster Greek economy

By Bruce Clark

ATHENS — After a year's work, the European Commission has issued a 35-page document proposing a string of measures to bolster the Greek economy and help it compete within the European Community.

Greece submitted a memorandum to its partners in March 1982 drawing attention to the weakness of its economy, and the commission's reply contains plans for projects ranging from training handicapped people to modernising the country's fishing fleet.

These would get a substantial boost from Community coffers if the proposals were adopted. But there are catches. Diplomats believe the political will among member states to give Greece the extra help it wants may depend largely on how cooperative Athens proves in amending its complex and highly protectionist tax system.

Greece, in turn, has made it clear that an abrupt move to abolish the protection which current tax arrangements give its small firms could devastate an already fragile economy. The commission

said it had decided "to determine with the Greek authorities a precise timetable for fiscal reform and elimination of existing infringements."

But the absence of specific dates for taxation changes was an indication of how little progress had been made on the issue so far, diplomats said. In particular, there is confusion over whether Greece will fulfil its obligation under its 1979 accession treaty to introduce the community-wide Value Added Tax (VAT) at the start of next year.

According to Greek press reports, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu told Greek reporters in Brussels last week that there was no chance of the deadline being met. But Community officials, including Michael Lillis, who played a key role in dealing with the Greek demands, said this week that since Athens had not notified Brussels of any delay in implementing VAT, the commission was assuming it would go ahead as planned.

Greek political commentators believe that if Athens is not allowed to retain some of its protectionist measures, it will have to find some other means of shi-

elding small industry from the onslaught of Community competition. The most likely option, they say, would be extended use of an article in the accession treaty that allows Greece to impose import quotas at times of particular economic difficulty.

### Precedent

Greece has already invoked the article to obtain, for 1983, the right to impose quotas on a small proportion of its imports from the Community. But several commission members are strongly opposed to Greece using the article more extensively or for a longer period, feeling that a precedent would be set for Spain and Portugal to demand similar privileges for the early years of their Community membership.

Apart from tax questions, there is another major uncertainty over how Greece will fare in the 10-nation club. In the second half of this year member states will consider ambitious commission proposals for a five-year programme to develop Mediterranean areas of the community.

Greece stands to benefit from the programme to the tune of 2.5

billion European currency units (ECUs), and on point after point in the Greek memorandum, the commission in effect replied: "the Mediterranean programme will deal with that."

The commission is passionately attached to the Mediterranean programme idea, but it is still unclear whether northern Community members are ready to raise the necessary money.

Mr. Lillis, in an unusually frank comment for a commission civil servant, said that unless the Mediterranean programme were adopted there was effectively no chance that Spain and Portugal would be able to join the community.

For Greece, this means that its future participation has become inseparably linked to the wider question of whether the community, in a major political act, will decide to shift the emphasis of its policies towards southern European and away from the north.

Greek officials have so far said nothing about the community document, awaiting the return of Mr. Papandreu from a visit to Canada. He is expected to hail the proposals too warmly so as not to compromise his country's bargaining position.

### TV & RADIO

#### JORDAN TELEVISION

**MAIN CHANNEL**  
17:30 ..... Koran  
17:30 ..... Cartoons  
18:30 ..... Cartoons  
18:30 ..... Local Programme  
19:00 ..... Coral Island  
19:30 ..... Local Programme  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
21:30 ..... Wrestling  
22:15 ..... Thought and Society  
23:00 ..... News in Arabic

**FOREIGN CHANNEL**  
18:00 ..... French Programme  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:30 ..... Comedy: Teachers Only  
21:00 ..... Documentary  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:15 ..... Simon and Simon

**RADIO JORDAN**  
855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM  
& party on 95.00 KHz. SW

07:00 ..... Morning Show  
08:00 ..... News Summary  
08:05 ..... Morning Show  
09:00 ..... News Summary  
10:00 ..... Pop Session  
10:30 ..... News Summary  
11:00 ..... Pop Session  
11:30 ..... News Summary  
12:00 ..... News Bulletin  
12:30 ..... News Bulletin  
13:00 ..... News Bulletin  
13:30 ..... News Bulletin  
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23:30 ..... News Bulletin

**BBC WORLD SERVICE**  
630 KHz. 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsbullet 06:30 Waveguide 06:40  
07:00 Newsbullet 07:30 Waveguide 07:40  
08:00 Newsbullet 08:30 Waveguide 08:40  
09:00 Newsbullet 09:30 Waveguide 09:40  
10:00 Newsbullet 10:30 Waveguide 10:40  
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### WHAT'S GOING ON

#### TODAY'S EVENTS

**EXHIBITIONS**  
"Acrylics and Gouaches" by Nicole Masia at the French Cultural Centre.  
These exhibitions are on at the Royal Cultural Centre from 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.

— Jordan and the European Communities.  
— Treasures of Antiquity.  
— Ceramics and Pottery.  
— Images of L'Art Français.  
— Leonardo's Working Models.

#### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre . Tel. 6610267  
American Centre . 41520  
British Council . 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre . 37009  
Goethe Institute . 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre . 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre . 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre . 39777  
Hays Art Centre . 665195  
Hussein Youth City . 667181  
Y.W.C.A. . 41793  
Y.W.M.C.A. . 664251  
Assignment . 30111  
Amman Municipal Library . 84355  
University of Jordan Library . 84355

#### MUSEUMS

Falshah Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Jordanian artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Amman. Jabel Al Qal'a. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.  
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman.

#### OPENING HOURS 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

#### SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1:30 p.m.  
Lions Paphlagonia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1:30 p.m.  
Paphlagonia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club. Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

#### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic). Jabel Amman, tel. 24590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic). Jabel Amman, 37440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic). Jabel Amman, 661757.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox). Abadi, 23541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer). Jabel Amman, 43453.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 71331.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox). Ashrafieh, 71751.  
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational). meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

#### PRAYER TIMES

05:53 ..... (Shari) Fajr  
05:17 ..... (Shari) Shuru  
11:39 ..... Dhuhur  
15:13 ..... 'Asr  
18:08 ..... Maghrib  
19:24 ..... Isha

### FOR THE TRAVELLER

#### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air Jordan. For more details, contact the airport at 92203-6, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

06:45 ..... Cairo (EA)  
07:10 ..... Karachi (PIA)  
08:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
08:55 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
09:15 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
09:20 ..... Doha (Bahrain RJ)  
09:40 ..... Dhahran (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
10:15 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
11:00 ..... Larissa (CY)  
11:25 ..... Istanbul, Ankara (TA)  
13:40 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
14:50 ..... Bucharest (Taron)  
15:30 ..... Jeddah (Saudia)  
16:30 ..... Bangkok (RJ)  
16:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
17:15 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)  
17:30 ..... Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)  
18:30 ..... Omani royal  
18:40 ..... Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)  
19:05 ..... Cairo (EA)  
19:40 ..... Frankfurt (LH)  
20:15 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
20:55 ..... Zurich, Geneva, Athens (SA)  
06:30 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
06:45 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
01:45 ..... Cairo (EA)  
02:30 ..... Belgrade, Istanbul (YA)

#### DEPARTURES

04:50 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
05:15 ..... Larissa (CY)  
05:15 ..... Frankfurt (LH)  
07:10 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
07:30 ..... Frankfurt (LH)  
08:45 ..... Cairo (EA)  
08:55 ..... Abu Dhabi (PIN)  
09:15 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
09:40 ..... Rome (Alitalia)  
09:45 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
09:55 ..... Karachi (PIA)  
09:25 ..... Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)  
10:15 ..... Beirut, Athens, Copenhagen (SK)  
11:40 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ)  
11:45 ..... Larissa (CY)  
12:00 ..... London (RJ)  
12:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
12:30 ..... Dhahran (TA)  
14:50 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
14:50 ..... Beirut (KAC)  
16:05 ..... Larissa, Bucharest (Taron)  
16:50 ..... Jeddah (Saudia)

#### LOCAL SELLING RATES IN L.S.

Belgian franc ..... 74.2/ 74.6  
Dutch guilder ..... 131.3/ 132.1  
Egyptian guinea ..... 315/ 321.7  
French franc ..... 49.4/ 49.7  
Iraqi dinar ..... 23.2/ 23.0  
Italian lire (for 100) ..... 24.9/ 25  
Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 149.9/ 150.8  
Kuwaiti dinar ..... 1224.7/ 1231.3  
Lebanese lira ..... 85.6/ 86.7  
Omani rial ..... 103.6/ 104.1  
Qatari riyal ..... 98.1/ 98.7  
Saudi riyal ..... 103.6/ 104.1  
Swedish crown ..... 47.8/ 48.1  
Swiss franc ..... 173/ 174  
Syrian lira ..... 6.2/ 6.3  
U.A.E. dirham ..... 97.5/ 98.1  
U.K. sterling pound ..... 53.3/ 53.6  
U.S. dollar ..... 357.9/ 359.5  
W. German mark ..... 148/ 148.9

#### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be dusty, with medium and high clouds. Winds will be light and variable changing southeasterly moderate to fresh. In Agaba, it will be dusty, with northerly moderate winds and seas calm.

#### Low/high temperature in deg.C

Amman ..... 12/25  
Agaba ..... 17/33  
Deserts ..... 14/27  
Jordan Valley ..... 17/27

Yesterday's high temperatures:  
Amman 22, Agaba 29. Humidity readings:  
Amman 29 per cent. Agaba 31 per cent.

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

#### EMERGENCIES

Ambulance ..... 193, 75111  
Fire, fire, police ..... 199  
Blood bank ..... 75121  
Civil Defence rescue ..... 661111  
Fire headquarters ..... 22040-3  
Police rescue ..... 192, 21111, 37777  
Police headquarters ..... 39141  
Traffic police ..... 56390-1  
Electric Power Co. ..... 36361-2  
Municipal water service ..... 71125-8

#### HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre ..... 813813-32  
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman ..... 44281-4  
Al-Hakim Maternity, J. Amman ..... 42441  
Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 42362  
Malhas, J. Amman ..... 36140  
Palestine, Shmeisani ..... 664171-4  
Shmeisani Hospital ..... 66931-7  
University Hospital ..... 845845  
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein ..... 667158  
Al-Muasher Hospital ..... 667227-9  
The Islamic, Abadi ..... 665292  
Al-Hakim, Abadi ..... 664164  
Italian, Al-Muhajir ..... 77101-3  
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 75111  
Army, Marka ..... 91011

#### NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:  
Dr. Sulaiman Al Attari ..... 74203

#### MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in l.s. per kg.  
Almond (Green) ..... 300/ 150  
Almond (Syria) ..... 500/ 400  
Apple (American) ..... 500/ 450  
Apple (Double Red) ..... 300/ 250  
Apple (Golden) ..... 300/ 220  
Apple (Turkish) ..... 240/ 200  
Apple (French) ..... 300/ 450  
Apple (Syria) ..... 300/ 250  
Banana ..... 270/ 220  
Banana (Mukammal) ..... 230/ 200  
Beans ..... 800/ 700  
Beans (broad) ..... 170/ 150  
Beet ..... 130/ 100  
Cabbage ..... 180/ 150  
Carrot ..... 130/ 100  
Cauliflower (white) ..... 200/ 160  
Cucumber ..... 300/ 250  
Cucumber (large) ..... 200/ 160  
Cucumber (small) ..... 340/ 300

#### EMERGENCIES

Dr. Hashem Sa'id Mahmoud (Wadi Al Haddad)  
Naimouk pharmacy ..... 23672  
Yamouk pharmacy ..... 51522  
Al Andali pharmacy ..... 36121  
Al Yamouk pharmacy ..... 36194  
Iyad pharmacy ..... 74822  
Barg taxi ..... 41290  
Asfour taxi ..... 23230  
University taxi ..... 661001  
Tareq taxi ..... 23024  
Gabi taxi ..... 815406  
Shahid taxi ..... 21049

#### IRRID:

Dr. Ibrahim Al Rabadi ..... 2706  
Saadoun Pharmacy ..... 2130

#### ZARQA:

Dr. Khalil Abu Hussein ..... 85001  
Al Janyouni pharmacy ..... (—)  
Ra'd pharmacy ..... (—)

#### GENERAL

Jordan Television ..... 73111  
Radio Jordan ..... 74111  
Ministry of Tourism ..... 42311  
Hotel complaints ..... 66642  
Price complaints ..... 661176  
Telephone:  
Information ..... 12  
Jordan and Middle East calls ..... 16  
Overseas calls ..... 17  
Cable or telegram ..... 18  
Repair service ..... 11



# SPORTS

## European Cup could be embarrassing for Boniek

LONDON (R) — Like the queue-jumper who elbows his way onto a packed bus only to find there is an empty one right behind, Zbigniew Boniek may end up wishing he had waited just a little longer.

The 27-year-old sharpshooter will be in the Juventus line-up which faces his Polish compatriots and former team-mates Widzew Lodz in the first-leg semifinal of the European Soccer Cup in Turin Wednesday night.

If Widzew 'get a result'—a draw or one-goal defeat—they will be regarded as favourites to meet either Hamburg of West Germany or Spanish Champions Real Sociedad in the final in Athens on May 25.

And that would leave Boniek, who joined Juventus from Widzew in the summer, not knowing whether to laugh or cry.

At the time, no-one questioned Boniek's decision to leave unfashionable Widzew. For although Juventus boasted six of the Italian World Cup winning side and had enticed the elegant Frenchman Michel Platini from St. Etienne, there appeared to be plenty of room on board for one of the world's most explosive marksmen.

One glance at the new-look team-sheet was enough to convince Juventus fans that manager Giovanni Trapattoni was the greatest architect since Michelangelo.

In reality, however, Trapattoni's creation has borne little resemblance to the original con-

cept. Paolo Rossi and company have seldom reproduced their World Cup form while the flame-haired Boniek has failed to set Italy alight.

The League Championship, which was regarded as a foregone conclusion at the start of the campaign, will almost certainly go to Roma although Juventus have reached the quarter-finals of the Italian Cup.

But the domestic cup does not enjoy the same prestige as in other European nations and Juventus' reputation will be at stake against Widzew.

The Poles, of course, will not treat the Italian champions lightly. Juventus have kept their best for the European Cup and in the last round they helped end England's six-year grip on the trophy when they crushed holders Aston Villa 5-2 on aggregate.

However, although Widzew have lost Boniek they still have Włodzisław Smolarek, the inspiration behind their shock 4-3 win over three-time champions Liverpool of England in the quarter-finals.

But Smolarek can expect to come under the scrutiny of that one-man demolition outfit, Claudio Gentile. The outcome of the tie may well depend on their personal duel.

The other semifinal is no less intriguing and Hamburg will face an ordeal by noise against Real Sociedad in Spain. The Basque

fans are among the most vociferous in Europe and they will be even more enthusiastic following Saturday's 1-0 defeat of Barcelona.

Sociedad may lack the big names of Real Madrid and Barcelona but they have been Spanish champions for the past two years and are never an easy proposition on home territory.

Hamburg, runners-up to England's Nottingham Forest in 1980, can find no room for Danish international striker Lars Bastrup, who scored a hat-trick against Dynamo Kiev in the Soviet Union in the last round. Bastrup, who replaced the injured Juergen Miliewski in Tbilisi, will be on the substitutes bench.

Real Madrid, champions of Europe on a record six occasions, will be carrying Spain's hopes in the Cup-Winners' Cup when they travel to meet Austria Vienna.

The presence of Real would add some much needed glamour to the final in Gothenburg on May 11 and they will be eager to restore national pride following the Austrians' victory over Barcelona in the quarter-finals.

Scotland's Aberdeen are Real's likeliest opponents in Sweden. The Scots beat Bayern Munich of West Germany, European Cup Winners from 1974-76, in the last round and should build up a match-winning advantage against Belgian guests Waterschei.

## Shergar fails to appear after calls say release due

DUBLIN (R) — The kidnapped champion racehorse Shergar failed to appear Tuesday after weekend calls claiming a ransom had been paid and that he would be released Tuesday morning.

Police posted an extra guard on the Aga Khan's Ballymany stud, west of Dublin, from where the £10 million (\$15 million) horse was snatched on February 8, but said they were sceptical about the calls.

An anonymous caller on Friday, April Fool's day, threatened to leave Shergar's head at Dublin's Phoenix Park racecourse unless a £1.5 million (\$2.2 million) ransom

was paid by the following morning.

The next day a caller, believed to be the same man, told Irish Radio the ransom had been paid and that the horse, winner of the English and Irish Derbys, would be released Tuesday.

The man leading the hunt for Shergar, Chief Superintendent James Murphy, said: "We cannot take anything for granted, but it seems a bit ridiculous that a ransom would be paid over in the middle of the night with just a promise to release the horse at an unidentified place."

## FIFA warns Mexico against thinking World Cup is 'in the bag'

ZURICH (R) — The General Secretary of the International Football Federation (FIFA), Joseph Blatter, Tuesday warned Mexico against thinking the 1986 World Cup finals were 'in the bag'.

FIFA's special committee appeared to kill off the bids of Canada and the U.S. last week when it said it would pursue only the Mexican application and would visit the country from April 11-18.

But Blatter said the executive committee, which meets in Stockholm on May 20, could con-

ceivably reject all three American applications and added the stage would then revert to Europe.

The United States Soccer Federation (USSF) asked the special committee to reverse its decision to visit only Mexico but Blatter said FIFA would not enter into any discussions.

Blatter added he would give the U.S. and Canada detailed reasons why the committee, of which he was a member, decided their applications did not conform with FIFA's specific requirements.

## McNamee upsets Curren in WCT tournament

HOUSTON, Texas (R) — Australian Paul McNamee scored an upset 6-4, 6-2 win over third-seeded Kevin Curren of South Africa in the first round of a \$300,000 World Championship Tennis (WCT) tournament Monday.

Hard-serving Curren, who was unable to hold a 4-1 first set lead, admitted he was uncomfortable on the clay courts. The courts played even slower than usual because of a day-long drizzle that caused several delays in other matches.

"I'm not patient enough to play on this stuff," Curren said. "I like to come in on my serve. I'm an aggressive player. When I tried to rally with him from the baseline, I didn't win those points either."

McNamee, who won the last four games of the match, said he liked the muddy courts.

"I wasn't disappointed when I saw it raining this morning," he said. "I thought that was fair enough."

Sixth-seeded Steve Denton of the U.S. beat Mike Cahill of the U.S. 6-4, 6-3 in their first round match.

## Goolagong defeats Klitch

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, South Carolina (R) — Evonne Goolagong of Australia beat Jenny Klitch of the U.S. 6-3, 5-7, 6-1 and 15-year-old Carlene Bassett of Canada upset 13th-seeded Rosalyn Fairbank of South Africa 6-4, 6-3 Monday in the first round of a \$200,000 women's tennis tournament.

Goolagong took 125 minutes to score her second win in three tournaments this year. The 31-year-old Australian's victory was popular with the gallery because she has been living in Hilton Head for several years.

Goolagong served for the match at 5-4 in the second set after breaking Klitch's serve in the ninth

game. But 17-year-old Klitch broke Goolagong from deuce to even the set at 5-5.

After dropping the opening game of the 20-minute final set, the 31-year-old Goolagong won the last six games—the last two at love.

Bassett, who has jumped 50 places to 95 in the world rankings in the last few months, opened up 5-2 leads in both sets against Fairbank.

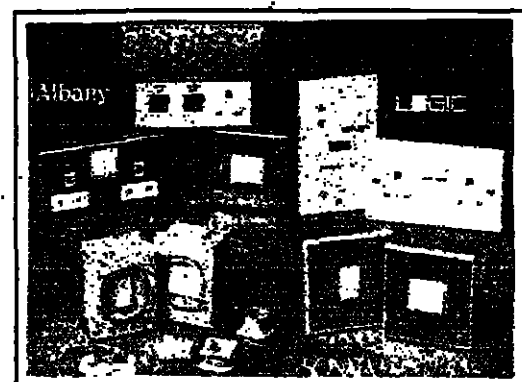
In other first-round matches, eleventh-seeded Bonnie Gaduselski of the U.S. beat Andrea Leand of the U.S. 6-4, 6-0, ninth-seeded Zina Garrison of the U.S. beat Kathy Horvath of the U.S. 6-7, 6-4, 7-5; 12th-seeded Andrea Temesvari of Hungary beat Betsy Nagelsen of the U.S. 6-2, 4-6, 6-2 and 14th-seeded Claudia Kohde of West Germany beat Marcella Mesker of the Netherlands, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3.



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## Boxing rules forgotten in Burma

By Zaw Win

RANGOON — The Queensberry rules are forgotten in traditional Burmese boxing, in which fighters can use their bare fists and any other part of the body to bring down an opponent and draw his blood.

The rules, a code governing modern boxing were introduced by 19th century aristocratic sports enthusiasts. The Marquis of Queensberry. But they do not apply in Burma where boxers have the freedom to jump on or butt each other, lash out with vicious flying kicks or grip an opponent. Veterans say it is a unique art of self-defence because a boxer has to combine the techniques of boxing, wrestling, judo and karate.

They airily dismiss similar styles of boxing popular in neighbouring Thailand and Laos and in Kampuchea because the boxers there use gloves.

Burmese fighters go at each other hammer and tongs to the stirring beat of an orchestra of gongs and drums. The intensity of the music builds up the drama until the first blood is drawn, which may take several hours.

A boxer is allowed to wipe away his blood three times before he is declared the loser, but the referee

can stop a fight if one of the fighters is injured.

Fights usually start at noon and can go on until sundown at a punishing pace without a clear-cut win for either boxer.

Burmese boxing enthusiasts say it taxes physical skill, nerve and stamina to the limit, but is not vicious because clawing, biting and hitting in the groin are strictly forbidden. A boxer who is on the floor must not be hit in any way.

Fights take place in a 576-square-foot (53.5-square-metre) area covered with sand and sawdust to soften falls. Traditionally it has no ropes around it to form a ring, but supporters of a boxer are ready to catch him if he should fall outside it.

Bigger cities like Rangoon and Mandalay now use western-style boxing rings, but boxing enthusiasts scorn them as unsuitable for the jumps and kicks essential in Burmese boxing. They say they cramp the style of the boxers.

Experts say footwork is as important in Burmese boxing as in judo. A boxer has to know how to place his feet to advance or retreat and when to jump in on the attack.

Wrestling skill is important in close combat, when a boxer will soften up his opponent by holding

him in a vice-like grip.

Boxers are matched not by weight but by height and girth, and are divided into four classes. At the top stands the champion, who must take on any challenger regardless of height, weight or girth.

Some fans fear the sport could be on the decline as it becomes more urbanised and commercial. They say fights in the cities are sometimes fixed and end in draws after a make-believe exchange of blows.

But one expert said Burmese boxing sprang from the countryside and its future lay there. The best boxers today were peasants or small farmers taking part in the sport purely for the love of it, he said.

"Villagers in Karen state and Mon state near Thailand still hold boxing matches in the traditional way with all the militant vigour and popular appeal," he said. "This guarantees its future."

According to tradition, boxing was one of the martial skills taught to the soldiers who built the first Burmese Empire at the ancient city of Pagan 1,000 years ago.

Frescoes in the city portray stilt-walkers, boxers and wrestlers clad only in loin cloths and locked in fierce combat.

## China says tennis player Hu Na was forced to defect

PEKING (R) — China said Tuesday tennis player Hu Na was coerced into defecting to the United States and warned the U.S. government its decision to grant her asylum would adversely affect Sino-U.S. relations.

The foreign ministry described Monday's U.S. justice department ruling that 19-year-old Hu could stay in the country as "a grave incident long premeditated and deliberately created by the United States."

"The so-called request of Hu Na to the U.S. authorities for political asylum is entirely the result of the enticement and coercion by a handful of Americans and the Chiang elements (nationalist authorities) of Taiwan working in collusion," ministry spokesman Qi Huaiyuan said.

"The U.S. government has no ground whatsoever to grant political asylum to Hu Na," he said. "This action... is bound to impair Sino-U.S. cultural and sports exchanges and even adversely affect the relations between the two countries."

Hu, a former Chinese junior champion and rated by some tennis officials as potentially world class, defected last July while taking part in a Federation Cup tournament in California.

She recently told reporters she was seeking sanctuary because she felt Chinese officials had been trying to coerce her into joining the Communist Party and she feared being caught up in a factional political struggle.

Hu told an American reporter she felt one reason Peking wanted her to return home was that she

had often played tennis with Vice-Premier Wan Li, one of Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping's closest aides.

The ministry spokesman repeated a statement issued last month before the justice department decision, saying Hu would not be persecuted if she returned to China and would be free to travel abroad for an international tennis tournament in June.

He said she had frequently gone abroad for tennis tournaments, "therefore the question of persecuting her did not exist in the past, nor will it arise after her return to China."

The justice department announcement said she had been granted asylum under the 1980 refugee act.

This provides for asylum in cases where applicants establish a well-founded fear of persecution because of race, religion, national political opinion or membership in a specific social group.

The U.S. decision followed months of debate within the Reagan administration, with officials weighing humanitarian principles against the risk to already tense Sino-U.S. relations.

Peking and Washington are at loggerheads over continuing U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, over which China claims sovereignty.

The Chinese also resent the Reagan administration's reluctance to sell them advanced technology and its decision to impose a ceiling on Chinese textile exports to the United States.

## Pakistan names team for World Cricket Cup

KARACHI (R) — Pakistan Tuesday named their 14-man squad for the World Cricket Cup in England from June 9-18 although there is a question mark about the fitness of captain Imran Khan.

Board Secretary Arif Ali Khan Abbasi said Imran, who has a minor fracture in his left shin, would visit England next week for treatment.

He said Imran had developed a "hairline fracture" during the recent six-test series against India, which Pakistan won 3-0.

Chief selector Waqar Hasan described the squad as a balanced

one with a sufficient number of fast bowlers, spinners and batsmen for the one-day matches.

Rashid Khan and Shahid Mahmood, young medium pacers, have been included on the basis of their 'performances in Pakistan's premier competition, the Quaid-i-Azam trophy.

The squad: Mohsin Khan, Mudassar Nazar, Zaheer Abbas, Javed Miandad, Imran Khan (captain), Mansoor Akhtar, Wasim Raja, Wasim Bari, Sarfaraz Nawaz, Tahir Naqqash, Abdul Qadir, Rashid Khan, Shahid Mahmood and Ejaz Fakih.

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### Text for expatriate recruiting

THE JORDAN Phosphate Mines Co. is a large rock phosphate producer in Jordan employing about 4,000 people at Rusafa, El Hassa and El Ayyad Mines. Mining excavations involve shovel/truck and dragline operations. The following challenging positions are available for the operation and maintenance of a 10 million BCM per year dragline plant at El Hassa Mines 135 km south of Amman:

### 1. DRAGLINE OPERATION MANAGER

#### Qualifications and experience:

A Degree or Diploma in mining engineering acceptable to register with Jordan Engineers Association. Minimum 10 years experience in open pit mining or large earth-moving operations, several years of which spent in walking dragline operations. Knowledge of English is essential.

Duties: Responsible for continuous operation and maintenance of a dragline plant consisting of a 41 cu yd and 313 ft boom electric walking dragline, two D9 bulldozers, two 45-R blasthole drills, Anfo truck, two cranes, complete maintenance workshop and 33/6.6 KV Power Distribution System. Manage a work force of about 70 consisting of local and expatriate labour. Perform all necessary planning, scheduling, budgeting, etc. Report to El Hassa Mine Manager for instructions and coordination.

### 2. DRAGLINE MECHANICAL MAINTENANCE SUPERINTENDANT

#### Qualifications and experience:

A Degree or Diploma in mechanical engineering acceptable to register with Jordan Engineers Association. Minimum 8 years experience on maintenance of mine plant equipment, at least 4 years of which with walking dragline operations. Knowledge of English is essential.

Duties: Responsible for proper maintenance and mechanical availability of dragline plant machinery listed above. Plan, organise and implement preventive maintenance, repairs and major overhauls of all mechanical equipment. Responsible for correct specifications and timely requisitions of all mechanical spares and maintenance supplies.

### 3. DRAGLINE ELECTRICAL MAINTENANCE SUPERINTENDANT

#### Qualifications and experience:

A Degree or Diploma in electrical engineering acceptable to register with Jordan Engineers Association. Minimum 8 years experience in electrical maintenance of mine plant equipment, at least 4 years of which with electrical dragline or large electric shovel operations. Knowledge of English is essential.

Duties: Responsible for proper maintenance and electrical availability of dragline plant equipment listed above. Plan, organise and implement preventive maintenance, repairs and major overhauls of all electrical equipment. Responsible for correct specifications and timely orders of electrical spares and maintenance supplies.

4. Two Mechanical Maintenance Supervisors
5. Electrical Maintenance Supervisor
6. Drilling and Blasting Foreman
7. Welding Supervisor
8. Three 1st-class Dragline Maintenance Electricians
9. Electronic and Instrument Technician
10. Three Dragline Operators
11. Two 1st-class Welders with certificates
12. Two 1st-class Fitters for dragline maintenance.

Conditions of employment: Employment is normally by 1-year contract renewable annually. Salaries are negotiable and paid free of tax.

Benefits include 30 days annual leave, return air fares to place of recruitment are paid to the employee, his wife and children up to 18 years of age at the end of each 12-month period of service. Unused annual leave is carried forward. Rent-free housing is available at El-Hassa town site. Company's health scheme and the national pension insurance will apply to all expatriate employees. Employment is scheduled to start in May 1983 but not later than August 1983.

Applications providing full details of qualifications, experience, marital status and other personal data, together with a passport size photo, names and dates of birth of family members, contact phone number and address should be forwarded by air mail to:

Managing Director  
Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.  
Post Office Box 30  
Amman - Jordan

مركز العمل



# ECONOMY

## Sterling recovers

LONDON (R) — Sterling, boosted by stable oil prices, rose above \$1.50 Tuesday for the first time in two weeks and also rose against a basket of other major currencies.

The Bank of England's trade-weighted index for the currency showed it at 80.3 per cent of its overall value in 1975, above 80.0 for the first time since the beginning of March.

The pound gained nearly two U.S. cents, rising to \$1.5015 from its pre-Easter close on Thursday of 1.4817. It also rose by over three West German pennings to 3.6299 marks from 3.5450.

Sterling's trade-weighted index closed on Thursday at 79.7.

Dealers said the rise reflected a feeling of reassurance that an international oil price war will not now take place, following the modest cut in Britain's North Sea oil price proposed last week by the British National Oil Corporation.

Faced with pressure for cuts from oil company customers, but also with a warning from OPEC that a cut to below \$30 a barrel could trigger a price war, the corporation proposed a two-tier price of \$29.75 and \$30.00, compared with its earlier proposal of \$30.50.

## Package to boost Japanese economy gets cool response

TOKYO (R) — A package of eight economic measures introduced by the government Tuesday should have little short-term effect on Japan's sluggish domestic economy, economists said.

They said the package, based mainly on a decision to concentrate more than 70 per cent of spending on public works in the first half of the financial year, was designed to improve the political climate for the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) before this month's nationwide local elections.

The government's aim is to achieve real economic growth of 3.4 per cent in the financial year which began on Friday. The measures followed rising unemployment and low to static production levels, although there has been modest economic expansion recently.

Prices on the Tokyo stock market dropped sharply after the government's announcement, ending a recent run of record highs.

The new package does not call on the government to increase public spending, because it is deeply in debt. This year's budget envisages borrowings of 13,345 billion yen (\$56 billion), about 26 per cent of total planned spending.

Politicians have been calling for a cut in the current official discount rate of 5.5 per cent, at which the central bank lends money, to help stimulate the economy.

But the government has said only that it will undertake effective management of monetary policies, taking into account economic trends at home and abroad.

Economists said that other than by lowering the discount rate there appeared to be few effective measures the government could take to stimulate the economy in the short term.

A reduction in the discount rate, they said, would have boosted the economy by triggering a general fall in interest rates, so helping industrialists and companies with debt payments to meet.

But in the long term, they said, some of the measures in the package would have a beneficial effect.

These included the relaxation of land-use regulations to make urban building easier, longer mortgage repayment periods and quicker decisions on loans by semi-official agencies charged with helping small businesses.

Prime minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told reporters that the psychological effect of the package was more important than the measures themselves.

## Western trade shows deficit with E. Europe

GENEVA (R) — For the first time since the early 1960s, Western nations last year sold less to Eastern Europe than they bought, the United Nations said Wednesday.

However the West's trade with the Soviet Union itself flourished, with machinery and pipeline equipment being exchanged for oil and gas.

An annual survey by the U.N.'s Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) said these developments highlighted a profound adjustment under way in East-West economic relations.

The turnaround from a Western surplus of about \$2 billion in trade with East European countries in 1981 reflected import-curbing policies in the East, it said.

While Western imports from Eastern Europe fell five per cent, the decline in exports going the other way accelerated to 21 per cent.

These figures excluded the Soviet Union itself, where there was an exceptionally dynamic two-way flow in trade with the West during a year when the overall volume of world trade fell two per cent, the report said.

Western exports to the Soviet Union last year increased by seven per cent, with particularly strong growth in machine, transport equipment and commodities needed for pipeline projects, the ECE said.

The West's imports from that country rose by 13 per cent, reflecting bigger purchases of oil and

other mineral fuels.

The small deficit which the West already had in trade with the Soviet Union in 1981 widened last year to about \$1 billion, the report said.

East European countries apart from the Soviet Union were forced to reduce imports due to increasing debt service problems, limited export prospects resulting from recession in the West and difficulties in raising new loans.

The ECE estimated that the Soviet Union and the rest of Eastern Europe had an overall current account payments surplus of \$5 billion with the whole convertible currency area, compared with \$6 billion in 1981.

The turnaround enabled repayment of some external debts.

## Fiscal measures urged to stimulate West economies

GENEVA (R) — A United Nations body Wednesday urged Western European governments to stimulate their economies through fiscal measures to avoid aborting an incipient recovery.

An annual survey by Western Europe and the United States published by the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe said falling oil prices could provide a decisive push towards recovery in Western Europe.

A 10 to 20 per cent drop in oil prices this year would cut import prices in developed countries by a few percentage points and strengthen the U.S. economic upturn already under way, the report said, though it might improve industrial countries' output by no more than half a per cent.

"The costs of another aborted recovery and of continuing sta-

gnation are potentially so high that governments should use stimulatory fiscal policy to avoid it," it said.

Doubts about the durability of a recovery remained, because the outlook for investment in fixed assets like factories was unclear, it said. Such investment was inhibited by high real interest rates and by large margins of unused capacity.

"Any recovery must be strong enough to take up a considerable proportion of this slack, and be accompanied by a fall in interest rates," the report said. "If this fails to occur, the upturn will again be cut short."

Despite growing indications of U.S. upturn, it was not certain that Western Europe would follow suit, it added. The situation resembled that of a year ago, with

similar output levels and forecasts of only moderate recovery.

Fixed asset investment in Europe was unlikely to increase this year, though its decline of the past two years should be halted, at least in the larger economies, he report said.

It urged governments to take care in choosing their fiscal measures, noting that much state spending in the recession had gone on protecting traditional industries, thereby hampering structural adjustment.

Some governments, in particular the United States, had already eased their tight monetary policies, the survey said. There was now a better understanding how to adjust monetary policies so that an economic recovery could be accommodated without inducing a new burst of inflation.

## Saudi Arabia, Tunisia agree to increase industrial cooperation

RIYADH (OPECNA) — Saudi Arabia and Tunisia are to step up industrial cooperation following an official visit here by Tunisian Economy Minister Abdul Aziz Laaraj.

Industry and electricity, investment and the exchange of technical know-how were among key areas discussed with Saudi Industry and Electricity Minister Ghazi Al-Qusabiy.

Saudi industrialists are to be

urged to take part in major projects in Tunisia, and Tunisia has expressed its readiness to import Saudi industrial products.

The two sides agreed that the Tunisian-Saudi Development Investment Company should carry out feasibility studies on setting up a polyester plant in the Kingdom and a textiles factory in Tunisia.

The Tunisians will provide skilled technicians for fertilizer pro-

jects undertaken by the Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC) and supply technical and administrative staff for Saudi electricity companies.

Over the next five years, a minimum of 180 engineers and technical experts will be sent over annually, while technical specializations for electrical equipment will be unified to expand the electricity industries market in both countries.

## U.N. sees growth in Europe

GENEVA (R) — Southern European countries should produce more this year than in 1982, except Portugal, where virtual stagnation is probable, the United Nations said Wednesday.

But economic prospects for 1983 in most of those countries were still far from bright, the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe predicted in its annual survey.

Apart from Turkey, where output growth could rise to 4.7 per cent in 1983 compared with 3.8 per cent last year, increases were likely to remain moderate -- at around two per cent in Spain, or below that level in Greece.

Some recovery was expected in Yugoslavia's economy, which had declined since 1980. Output growth in that country could rise to one per cent this year after 0.3 per cent in 1982, and to above three per cent in 1984 and 1985, the survey estimated.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities were mixed in very quiet trading, with the market lacking direction, dealers said. The F.T. index at 1500 Tuesday was down 1.1 at 654.0.

Government bonds were as much as half a point firmer in longer dated issues in quiet trading as sterling moved above \$1.50 dealers said. Some switching was noted out of medium dated issues, which were around 1/4 point higher.

BTR fell 26p to 428 on news it plans to purchase 14.99 per cent of Thomas Tilling at 175p a share, but later rallied to 432, down 22p on balance. Tilling was up 47 1/2p at 175 1/2. Gold shares showed gains stretching to \$6.

Oil shares attracted attention as speculation about a possible price war receded following last week's North Sea oil price proposals, dealers said. B.P. was up 4p at 342 after 336, while Shell was up 6p at 472 after 474.

Banks turned easier after a firm opening, with Natwest down 10p at 543 and Lloyds off 8p at 473, while in mixed insurances, Prudential was down 4p at 378 after 384.

In stores, Marks and Spencer was up 4p at 198 and Burton rose 2p to 328. Among leading industrials, ICI was down 2p at 394 after 398 but Glaxo advanced 10p to 830.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.5010/20	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2353/56	Canadian dollars
	2.4165/75	West German marks
	2.7250/60	Dutch guilders
	2.0670/96	Swiss francs
	48.02/06	Belgian francs
	7.2525/75	French francs
	1439.00/1440.00	Italian lire
	237.85/238.00	Japanese yen
	7.4940/70	Swedish crowns
	7.1440/70	Norwegian crowns
	8.5855/85	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	426.25/427.25	U.S. dollars

### THE BETTER HALF

By Harris

"Stanley will be late. He's been yelling at the alarm clock for 45 minutes, and I don't know when he'll quit!"

## Peanuts

MARGIE! WHAT ARE YOU DOING HERE?

I WANT YOU TO TAKE OFF THAT STUPID COSTUME, CHARLES AND STOP LETTING YOURSELF BE HUMILIATED!

IF YOU WON'T DO IT FOR YOURSELF, DO IT FOR SOMEONE WHO LIKES YOU

KISS HER, YOU BLOCKHEAD!

## Mutt 'n' Jeff

YOU MAY GO TO YOUR ROOM, YOUNG MAN!

I'VE TOLD YOU A DOZEN TIMES!

STOP DRYING YOUR TENNIS SHOES IN THE MICROWAVE!

## Andy Capp

POLICE

WHAT BRINGS YOU HERE, ANDY?

THESE TWO FINE YOUNG LADS, SARGE

POLICE

DRUNK AGAIN, EH?

DEFINITELY NOT -- I WON'T HEAR A WORD AGAINST 'EM

IT'S NOT GETTIN' A CHRISTMAS CARD FROM ME THIS YEAR!

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, APR. 6, 1983

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to follow the suggestions of experienced persons. You have good judgment and are more resourceful than usual. Make practical plans for the future.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Engage in activities that will make your life more interesting. Put your special talents to work. Use care in travel.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Do whatever is necessary to make your home more comfortable. Do some entertaining in the evening. Show that you have poise.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get in touch with persons who can help you become more efficient in your line of endeavor. Improve your appearance.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Plan how to make your monetary structure more profitable. If you have any doubts, confer with financial experts.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Get together with good friends who can give you the assistance you need now. Make sure you put ideas across intelligently.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Take steps to make the future brighter. Once business matters are taken care of, engage in recreation you enjoy.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Look to a higher-up for the data you need. Get together later with individuals whose interests are similar to yours.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get an early start in outside activities and where your career is concerned and make big headway. Take care of civic duty.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Put those fine ideas to work that will help you advance in your line of endeavor. New contacts can be helpful.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Following your hunches is wise now, since they could lead you in directions you had not thought possible in the past.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Coming to a better agreement with associates it possible today. You have clever ideas that should be expressed.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Make conditions around you more ideal so you can operate more efficiently in the future. Go shopping for wardrobe needs.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who likes to get important things done, for personal gratification and for the adulation of others. Be sure to give encouragement. Much vision here that should not be thwarted. Sports are a must.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## THE Daily Crossword

by May Mannix

ACROSS

1 Losses

5 Celerity

10 Striplings

14 "There ought to be..."

15 Sea monster of a sort

16 Of grand-parents

17 Virginia willow

18 Freeze again

19 Location

20 Money

22 Time of rest for some

24 Ananias

26 Snick's associate

27 Overshoes

31 Raid

35 Stand — of

36 Footwear

38 Arafat's group

39 Claret and burgundy

40 Ludicrous

41 Utah lily

42 Color

43 Dislikes

44 Finch

45 Part of a poem

47 Aircraft without wheels

48 Notable times

51 Shoe or family

52 Honest and faithful

56 Proclamation

60 Upland area

61 Incensed

63 Cultivate

64 Japanese aborigine

65 Sunrise, at times

66 Environmen-tal sci.

67 Rebut!

68 Pick up the tab

69 Titled lady

DOWN

1 Aforemen-tioned

2 Charus member

3 Highlander

4 Capistrano

5 Shout of joy

6 A Lincoln

7 Earth

8 Mexican dish

9 Endless time

10 Actress Louise

11 Enthusias-tic

12 Facts

13 Weaver's reed

21 Comfort: Fr.

23 Playrooms

25 Contradict

27 Surrounds

28 Keep — on (watch)

29 Takes on cargo

30 Units of loudness

32 — bouffe

33 Colloidal substance

34 Loma —

37 Beginning

40 Believer in Kismet

41 Chosen

43 Plant

44 Graf —

46 Prepared to drive

48 Intense

50 More certain

52 " — the night before..."

53 Stir up

54 Arm bone

55 Roof part

57 Puerto —

58 N.C. college

59 A Raines

62 Beverage



# WORLD

## Mugabe pledges to hunt down killers of Senator Savage

HARARE (R) — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe expressed revulsion Tuesday at the murder of a Zimbabwean senator, his daughter and a British visitor and promised that the killers would be hunted down ruthlessly.

He also said in a statement that his government, as a matter of urgency, would provide farmers with weapons for their defence and help them to set up a guard system.

Zimbabwe's 4,800 white farmers are essential for the economic well-being of the country, one of the few in black Africa able to feed itself and produce a surplus for export.

White Senator Paul Savage, 60, his daughter Colleen, 20, and a friend from Britain, Sandra Bennett, were shot by a raiding party of between 20 and 30 rebels as they enjoyed a barbecue on the Savage Ranch in the restive south-western province of Matabeleland on Sunday night.

Mrs. Betty Savage was wounded and is in a hospital in nearby Bulawayo.

"Government shall leave no stone unturned in its efforts, already under way, to track down, apprehend and bring to justice those responsible for this heinous act," Mugabe said.

Expressing his horror, shock and revulsion, he said: "We shall give no quarter to those who would turn our hard-won independence and cherished peace into an occasion for lawlessness and murderous escapades designed to serve the selfish interests of certain political malcontents and those of states hostile to our freedom and independence."

He named no names, but the government has accused the Matabeleland-based opposition

ZAPU Party of Joshua Nkomo of fomenting a rebellion in the province.

Nkomo, who fled to Britain last month saying that Mugabe aimed to kill him and destroy ZAPU in order to create a one-party state, denies the charge.

Government ministers also accuse South Africa of stirring up trouble in Matabeleland, which borders the white-ruled republic.

The national news agency Zina, in a report from Botswana Tuesday, said ZAPU had set up a military command in Dukwe refugee camp in Francistown, close to the Zimbabwe border, to recruit rebels for training in South Africa.

It quoted one commander, named as Majuta Ndlovu, as saying he wanted an army of 20,000 to fight Mugabe's North Korean-trained fifth brigade, a special

anti-insurgency force, and exact revenge for its treatment of civilians in Matabeleland.

The brigade has been accused by ZAPU, churchmen and aid organisations of mass killings, beatings, burnings and rapes during anti-rebel operations since January. The government denies any excesses and blames dissidents for the violence.

The weekend killings appeared to raise questions about the success of military strategy against the rebels.

The Savages and their friend from Yorkshire, England, were killed near Gwanda, about 130 kilometres south of Bulawayo, in an area that the army had earlier said had been pacified and was under control.

Military analysts said it was striking that at least one group of up to 30 men could still move around.

## U.S. space shuttle Challenger launches new satellite into orbit

KENNEDY SPACE CENTRE, Florida (R) — The new U.S. space shuttle Challenger has carried out the main task of its five-day mission, launching a satellite that will pave the way for new era of space communications.

Officials said the operations to put the 5,000 pound (2,270 kilograms) satellite into orbit went without a hitch less than 10 hours after Challenger blasted off on its maiden voyage Monday.

After some initial concern about possible faults in the guidance system of the satellite's booster-rockets, the shuttle's

four-man crew were given the go-ahead to launch it during their eighth orbit.

The tracking and data relay satellite, described as the most sophisticated communications device ever launched, was pushed out of Challenger's cargo hold right on time after astronaut Story Musgrave fired explosive bolts to release a spring mechanism.

An identical satellite is due to be launched in August, forming the core of a \$3 billion orbiting system that will greatly improve communications between spacecraft and earth stations for the rest of this century.

The satellite's booster rocket will manoeuvre it into a final position 22,300 miles over the Atlantic Ocean.

At a pre-launch press conference with fellow crewmen Karol Bobko, Donald Peterson and Musgrave, Commander Paul Weitz said "98 per cent of our reason for being is the TDRS (Tracking and Data Relay Satellite)."

Challenger lifted off Monday afternoon, leaving a jagged trail of peach-coloured steam as it thundered into the clear blue sky over

the Atlantic coast spaceport.

There was no hint of trouble with the Orbiter's repaired main engines. "There was no sign of engine leaks at all," Launch Director Al O'Hara told reporters.

"We were very pleased with the performance of the engines."

Small cracks discovered in the engines during launchpad inspections forced a delay of more than 10 weeks in the sixth mission of the shuttle programme. It raised doubts about the U.S. Space Agency's ability to meet future flight commitments.

## Argentina complains over British refusal to negotiate

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Argentina has complained to the U.N. over what it described as "continuous and repeated public pronouncements by the highest British authorities" that London was not prepared to negotiate on the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands.

In a letter to Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar made public Monday, Argentine U.N. Representative Carlos Manuel Muniz said this attitude was a

"clear challenge to the decisions of both the Security Council and the General Assembly" and was causing his government deep concern.

Muniz said the report earlier this year of a special British commission headed by Lord Franks "once again reveals the continuing lack of good faith on the part of the United Kingdom in the negotiations with my country and the intention to perpetuate its colonial domination in the Atlantic."

## Spanish court to hear coup appeal

MADRID (R) — A legal battle for stiffer sentences to be imposed on plotters involved in the attempted coup in Spain in 1981, when the Spanish parliament was stormed by troops, begins in the supreme court Wednesday.

The two men who headed the coup attempt are leading appeals by the defendants against sentences imposed by a military tribunal, arguing they were motivated by patriotism and acted obediently, thinking Spanish King Juan Carlos was behind the action.

The prosecution, led by new Attorney-General Luis Buro, is challenging eight of 11 acquittal verdicts handed down by the military judges and seeking longer prison terms for 20 other defendants who received sentences

ranging from one to six years.

Only two of the 32 military officers and one civilian tried in connection with the abortive coup received the maximum 30-year sentence for military rebellion.

Lt.-Gen. Jaime Milans Del Bosch, who led the plot, and civil guard Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero, commander of troops who held members of parliament hostage for 17 hours, are leading the defendants' appeals.

The attempt collapsed when King Juan Carlos defended democracy in a dramatic late-night television address.

The most overtly political appeal was filed by Col. Tejero, who argued he was motivated by the need for a strong government to fight regional separatism, terrorism



A satellite map released by the National Atmospheric Administration of U.S. shows the huge oil slick spreading from two damaged Iranian oil fields. The spill spreading East and South-East could head directly towards the Arab Gulf states (A.P. wirephoto)

## Satellite may track Gulf oil slick

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States will give Gulf states satellite pictures that could show the extent and direction of a huge oil slick spreading from two damaged wells, the State Department said Monday.

Spokesman Alan Romberg said four American experts had been sent to the United Arab Emirates to advise how to combat any oil threat to its coast.

Oil has been pouring out of two damaged Iranian wells since March 2, and the Iran-Iraq war has prevented efforts to cap them.

Mr. Romberg said U.S. experts would be available for consultations with other governments in the area and the Kuwaiti-based regional organisation for the protection of the environment.

He added: "In response to requests received from several Gulf states, we are working on arrangements to provide them with whatever Landsat satellite photography may be available that shows the extent and direction of the oil slick."

## Released U.S. journalist leaves El Salvador for home

SAN SALVADOR (R) — A U.S. journalist investigated for possible links with left-wing guerrillas and arms smuggling left El Salvador for home Tuesday after being cleared, police said.

Thomas James Western, a part-time correspondent for Associated Press radio, was told by police the investigation showed there was no reason to detain him further.

Western was arrested 10 days ago after he made a phone call to a Salvadorean citizen in the United States whom local police suspected of being involved in shipping arms to guerrilla groups here.

He was held for five days in solitary confinement but was released after the U.S. embassy and a visiting U.S. congressman intervened on his behalf.

He was freed into the custody of a U.S. consul but was forbidden to leave the country during the investigation.

Western denied the charges against him.

## First group of tourists from East block arrive in China

PEKING (R) — Fifteen Hungarian tourists arrived in China Monday, the first from a Soviet-bloc country since Peking's ideological split with Moscow two decades ago, Hungarian sources said.

The tourists each paid 70,000 forints (over \$2,000 at the official exchange rate) for the 12-day holiday — the price of a small car back home.

As well as seeing the sights of Peking, the group will visit Xian, Shanghai, Suzhou and Nanjing before returning to Budapest, as they came, via Moscow.

Hungarian sources said ten similar groups were due to make the same trip this year, some of them flying an alternative route to Pyongyang, capital of North Korea, and entering China by train.

The visit is the latest sign of a small thaw in relations between China and the Soviet Union and its allies, beginning with a renewal of sporting ties last summer.

In October, Chinese and Soviet vice foreign ministers held a first round of consultations in Peking designed to clear the way for normalisation of relations after the long freeze.

Neither then nor at a second session of talks last month in Moscow were there any signs of substantial progress on political problems separating the two Communist governments.

Yet there has been a perceptible relaxation of China's attitude to non-political contacts both with Moscow and with its East European allies.

Agreements signed this year provide for a 170 per cent increase in Sino-Soviet trade to some \$800 million in 1983.

Students exchanges, too, have resumed after a 20-year break. Three East German students recently enrolled at the Peking Foreign Languages Institute. Small numbers of Soviet and Hungarian students are due here later in the year.

Other passengers aboard the Chinese airliner which brought the Hungarians from Moscow Tuesday included a team of Chinese gymnasts returning from a visit to the Soviet Union.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### IRA probes killing of wrong man

BELFAST (R) — The Irish Republican Army (IRA) has begun an inquiry into why its gunmen killed a 45-year-old factory worker on Sunday by mistake. James McCormack, a father of two, was shot by two gunmen who burst into his home on a mainly protestant estate in the seaside resort of Bangor, northeast of Belfast. His wife was shot in the leg when she answered the door. She is in a satisfactory condition in hospital. In a statement issued Monday night the IRA said McCormack was not the intended target and deeply regretted the killing. It said an inquiry would be held into what went wrong.

### American woman held for spying

BERNE (R) — Alexandra Lincoln, an American woman living in Berne, has been given a 10-week suspended prison sentence for spying for Libya, her lawyer said Tuesday. The sentence was imposed at a closed trial two weeks ago but could be made public only after a deadline for appeals expired. Lincoln, 30, a former barmaid at a Berne hotel, did not appeal against the verdict. She was found guilty of gathering information from Swiss members of parliament and government officials and passing it to the Libyan charge d'affaires in Berne, Mohammed Abdul Malek.

### Spanish king, queen to have private audience with Pope

MADRID (R) — King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia will go to Rome for a private audience with Pope John Paul on Friday to thank him for the papal tour of Spain last November. A palace spokesman said. The audience, originally planned for January, was postponed after the King cracked his pelvis in a skiing accident in Switzerland. The visit to Rome would be short, with possibly one night's stay, the spokesman said.

### 4-year-old boy joins wreckers in smashing schools

LONDON (R) — A four-year-old boy was among six youngsters who ramaged through two London schools causing 30,000 sterling (\$44,000) worth of damage, police said. Police caught the children smashing furniture and setting it on fire, but only two — a 10-year-old girl and a boy aged 11 — could face prosecution. The rest are too young.

### Killer of 3 policemen sentenced to death in Indonesia

JAKARTA (R) — A court in the central Java city of Bandung has sentenced a Muslim fanatic to death for the murder of three policemen, the semi-official Antara News Agency said Tuesday. The sentence was passed Monday on 26-year-old Maman Kusmayadi after he was convicted of shooting the three officers and seriously wounding a fourth in an attack on a police station in the Java town of Cicendo two years ago. Three other members of the so-called "Imron Group", all in their 20s, were given sentences ranging from 14 to 20 years for their part in the attack. Two members of the group and its leader, Imron bin Mohamad Zein, were condemned to death in earlier trials for subversion. Involvement in the attack on the police station and for masterminding the hijacking of an Indonesian airliner to Bangkok in March, 1981. The sentences have yet to be carried out.

### Bomb injures 26 in the Philippines

ZAMBOANGA, Philippines (R) — At least 26 people were injured when an unidentified assailant tossed a fragmentation grenade into the street during the evening rush hour Monday night, police said Tuesday. They said most of the victims were on two buses that were hit by shrapnel. The identity of the grenade thrower was not known but police said Communist or separatist Muslim rebels were responsible. Both groups are active in the southern Philippines.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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East-West vulnerable. North deals.

**NORTH**  
♦ 92  
♦ 72  
♦ AKJ62  
♦ KQJ6  
**WEST**  
♦ 83  
♦ AK84  
♦ 97  
♦ 107432  
**EAST**  
♦ K76  
♦ QJ93  
♦ 1054  
♦ A95

**SOUTH**  
♦ AQJ1054  
♦ 1065  
♦ Q83  
♦ 8

The bidding:  
North East South West  
1 ♣ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: King of ♣.

There are hands when it is incumbent on one of the defenders to direct the defense. Don't shirk your duty.

The auction needs a word of explanation. In their methods, South's jump rebid of three spades was invitational, not forcing. North had just enough to go on to game. When we saw this hand played, West led the king of hearts. East followed with the nine. West continued with the ace of hearts and another, forcing dummy to ruff. That made sure of a trump trick for East, but it also presented declarer with his contract.

After ruffing the third heart in dummy, declarer took the trump finesse and cashed the spade ace in the hope that the king would drop. He was disappointed that it did not, but he was not yet through. Next came three rounds of diamonds, and when East followed suit, the contract was home. On

the fourth diamond declarer discarded his club loser, and the king of trumps was the third and last trick for the defense.

For East, the hand should have been an open book. To defeat the contract, the defenders would have to take at least two heart tricks, a club and a trump. That could be accomplished if the defenders took their tricks in the right order.

To the first trick East should follow with the queen of hearts. That play shows either a singleton or the jack, and requests that partner underlead his other honor. West will duly continue with a low heart, and East wins the jack. Now, he must first cash the ace of clubs to complete the defensive book.

East can then revert to hearts to secure a trick for the king of trumps. Dummy is forced to ruff the third heart, and the king of trumps can no longer be captured, even on a trump coup.

So another adage bites the dust. Perhaps it should read: An ace was meant to capture a king, except in those cases where it could be the setting trick.

Rubber bridge clubs throughout the country use the four-deal bridge format. Do they know something you don't? Charles Goren's "Four-Deal Bridge" will teach you the strategies and tactics of this fast-paced action game that provides the cure for unending rubbers. For a copy and a scorepad, send \$1.75 to "Goren-Four Deal," care of this newspaper, P.O. Box 259, Norwood, N.J. 07648. Make checks payable to Newspaperbooks.

## De Lorean said to have access to millions

LOS ANGELES (R) — The U.S. government Tuesday opposed a request by car maker John De Lorean to reduce his bail of \$5 million, saying he had access to more than \$17 million in Switzerland.

At a pre-trial hearing, Judge Robert Takasugi rejected both a defence motion to reduce the amount and a prosecution plea to increase it.

An affidavit released by the U.S. District Court said the prosecution opposed reducing his \$5 million bail because of:

De Lorean's alleged record of dishonest dealings in prior bail methods in the court case.

— Alleged efforts by him to sell his one cash-generating asset, Logan Manufacturing, on an "immediate cash" basis.

De Lorean, 57, was arrested in Los Angeles last October. He pleaded not guilty to nine counts of violating U.S. drug laws, including distributing about 25 kilograms of cocaine.

He was released on \$10 million bail but the judge later halved the sum.

The prosecution said it had concluded De Lorean had access to all or a substantial part of \$17.65 million in Switzerland and it would be available to him should he decide to abscond.

"If I was aware of plans for this man (De Lorean) to go away, believe me I would be here telling the world of them in nauseating detail," prosecutor James Walsh said in court.

"But if De Lorean has access to more than \$17 million, or a fraction thereof, the inference is he is not going to stick around."

One of De Lorean's lawyers, Howard Weitzman, told the court: "We can show the court there is no \$17 million in a Swiss bank or in any place for De Lorean's benefit."

"My client is experiencing tremendous financial difficulties because of the level of bail set at present."

"But he intends to be here (for the trial) because he fully intends to win. De Lorean has no place to go," Weitzman said.

He believes he will be vindicated. If he loses, god forbid, he will do whatever the government instructs."

Judge Takasugi later delayed the start of the trial from April 19 until Aug. 9. He also ordered another pre-trial hearing for April 22.

## Nationwide anti-drug campaign underway in Malaysia

By Reg Gratton

Reuter

KUALA LUMPUR — A film of a young heroin addict writhing and trembling on a bare floor, his naked arm horribly needle-stained, is shown on Malaysian television every night at prime time. It is short but effective.

"We want to scare the wits out of everybody," Information Minister Adib Adam said of a nationwide anti-drug campaign launched this month in response to what the government calls the country's number one menace.

Tough anti-drug measures introduced by Malaysia and its southeast Asian neighbours would seem chilling in many Western countries, which are criticised here for being too soft on addicts and traffickers.

But recent bumper opium harvests in the notorious Golden Triangle region linking Thailand, Laos and Burma have released a flood of heroin in the region, pushing down street prices and sending up the number of users.

Availability has been further increased by the spread of illegal processing laboratories and by good opium crops from the Golden Crescent of Iran and Afghanistan, which competes with the Golden Triangle for the Western heroin market.

Malaysia's response has been a mandatory death sentence for traffickers under new laws now going through parliament, more police raids on suspects and improved rehabilitation, after-care and anti-drug education.

Malaysia, with an estimated 400,000 addicts in a population of 14 million, has modelled its new measures largely on neighbouring Singapore, which in the last six years has halved the number of known addicts among its 2.4 million population to 6,127.

Authorities in Singapore, once a major transit point for heroin, have arrested more than 19,000 people since April 1977, when a police crackdown called Ope-

ration Ferret held more than 7,000 suspected addicts.

Nearly 500 people are being held without trial in Singapore for alleged drug pushing. Laws demand the death penalty for possession of 15 grammes of pure heroin, and 12 people, including a woman, have been hanged. Eight are now on death row.

Malaysia last year hanged more than 20 people for drug offences under laws prescribing death or life imprisonment for possession of more than 100 grammes of heroin or morphine.

In September last year, Malaysia's federal court commuted a death sentence passed on 22-year-old French secretary Beatrice Saubin to life imprisonment.

But Malaysia has now followed Singapore's lead, lowering the capital level to 15 grammes and dropping the option of life imprisonment. Miss Saubin's suitcase had contained 534 grammes of heroin.

Malaysia is also adopting Singapore's tougher rehabilitation

methods, particularly the painful Cold Turkey treatment and a scheme encouraging companies and individuals to adopt an addict and pay towards his or her rehabilitation.

Home Affairs Minister Datuk Musa Hitam said the government concept associated with drugs. "The problem is now a security threat, and we will fight it as we fight the Communist threat," he said.

In neighbouring Thailand, through which about 90 per cent of the annual Golden Triangle crop passes, government efforts have failed to stop the flow. Estimates of the number of drug addicts range from 200,000 to half a million, the vast majority hooked on heroin.

Thailand has 86 hospital and health centres and recognises the contribution of at least five rural Buddhist temples to the drug rehabilitation programme.

The temples provide a unique

herbal treatment for addicts and the most famous, Tam Kraborg Buddhist Centre in central Saraburi province, has attracted thousands of volunteers for rehabilitation from Thailand and the region.

During a four-day treatment, addicts take herbs which make them vomit violently and cause severe withdrawal symptoms. They then recuperate through treatment in a steam bath.

Health officials question the scientific effectiveness of the treatment, but it appeals to addicts who respect the sanctity of the temples and the sincerity of the volunteers.

Indonesia is concerned that it is being increasingly used as the transit point for drugs moving between the Golden Triangle and Australia.

Drugs laws passed in 1976 prescribe the death sentence for trafficking and last month two Taiwanese were hanged for illegal possession of 9.5 kg of heroin.

سکتا میں ایلا